■ BACK PAGE

Women claim abortion right

Frankfurt's tireless campaigners, whether they come from a humanist, socialist or liberal background have been fighting tooth and nail, day and night, year in year out against all kinds of evils.

For a short while now the various militant groups have been united, perhaps for the first time ever, in a campaign entitled *Lust ohne Last*, the meaning of which will soon become obvious!

Near the central police station recently a young woman carrying a placard and wearing a topless outfit paraded by the underground station.

Her protest was for abortion to be made legal, as passers by and people in neighbouring offices soon learnt.

Her militant group feels that "every woman has the right to do exactly as she pleases with her own body, every child that is born deserves to be wanted and every man has the right to become a father only when he really wants to."

The action group stopped passers by and asked them to sign a petition to be sent to the Minister of Health, Käte Strobel. This petition calls for abortion to be made legal, with no reservations. It also demands that the cost of performing an operation to terminate pregnancy should be borne by health insurances.

One young Socialist (female), a socialist doctor (male) and a Free Democrat stated that making abortion legal as in Great Britain, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia is the short-term aim of the Frankfurt Frauenaktion (women's action committee).

In addition to making termination of pregnancy legal the women will call for more extensive provisions to be made to educate the young in contraception, their long-term aim.

The socialist doctor said that abortion is not a pretty matter, but declared it the lesser evil when the alternative is bringing an unwanted human being into the world who would probably live a life full of resentment.

The initiators of this campaign to legalise abortion have social welfare in view as well. "Women who have enough money can hop across to England and have their abortion performed. Those who have not — the vast majority — might be tempted to go to a quack, back-street abortionist, which we deplore," one speaker told the public.

Those who have been made to feel sympathy with the campaigners are in good company; Frankfurt's senior burgomaster Walter Möller, the President of the state assizes Rudolf Wassermann and the President of local high court Otto Rudolf Kissel have declared their solid backing for the campaign, organised by the Humanist Union. (DIE WELT, 11 July 1970)

Men should do more housework, wives say

Married men in this country are in for a rough time. According to a survey carried out by the Infas Institute in Bad Godesberg the vast majority of housewives in the Federal Republic consider that the husband who wears the trousers should regularly be made to wear an apron over them and get down to some housework!

At the moment, however, only 29 per cent of this country's trouser-wearers are donning aprons and helping the wife.

Forty per cent of the women interviewed considered that men should be made to help around the house even if their wife does not go out work. As many as 95 per cent claimed that a working wife was entitled to expect help from her husband to do the household chores.

This does not mean that women are all that emancipated. Sixty-five per cent of those questioned said: "Woman was created by Nature to look after children and the family and create a comfortable home for them. She should not go out to and take a place in society."

Only 27 per cent thought that and woman are equally well equip Nature to carry out a profession and a place in society.

When asked who they thought bring up the children, most (76 per were agreed that man and wife share this equally.

Twenty-one per cent of the interviewed said they wanted to bring their children in their own way any interference from their husband per cent of the women reckoned children should be brought up under father's direction alone.

Answers to the question about sort of job a wife should take were large extent cliché-ridden: health welfare, teaching and education were favourites. Only fifteen per cent considered politics and trade were suitable pursuits for a woman.

Thirty-seven per cent of the said they thought that the influence women exercise in politics is already enough. Forty-six out of every hundred thought women should have a greater in politics.

Men in this country may moan at condemned to housework, but they already a long way behind husbands France and America in this respect. out of every hundred households America where there is no washing machine the husband does the either on his own or with the help of wife.

Peter W. Schroeder

(Münchner Merkur, 14 July 1970)

More women fall prey to drugs

In almost all European countries the figures for the people, young and old alike, who are getting hooked on drugs and alcohol are rising.

A team of experts has been investigating the drinking and drug-taking habits in seventeen European countries. Full results of their work will be published at the end of the year in a report issued by the European Health Committee, which is at present meeting in Munich.

Professor Kielholz, a Swiss expert on the problems of addiction, stated at this conference that a completely new phenomenon can be noted among the victims of addiction. They are becoming hooked on several different drugs.

He pointed out that of every hundred adults dependent on narcotics *seventy are women!* Only one in ten alcoholics is a woman.

Members of the European Health Committee plan to urge governments in European countries to set up more information centres for the victims of addiction.

(NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG, 2 July 1970)

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The German Tribune
A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS
Hamburg, 13 August 1970
Ninth Year No. 435 - By air
C 20725 C

Moscow talks should shed light on security conference prospects

In the second half of July the UN committee convened in Geneva to supply a definition of the term "aggressor," met for five full sessions and then drew up an agenda for the immediate future.

Three drafts have been submitted: Western, Soviet and one drawn up by thirteen, for the most part non-aligned countries.

The committee plans shortly to compare paragraph two of the Western draft with paragraph one of the Soviet version and paragraph two of the Thirteen's proposals, these three paragraphs containing the essence of the matter.

It would by no means be pointless but a little cumbersome to print all three in full. Let it merely be said that they are tangential but by no means coincide with one another.

The committee will thus have to devote a great deal more time to the three versions. It can already look back on months, if not to say years of work.

The definition of an aggressor and an act of aggression is needed by the United Nations in order to provide the Security Council with guidelines for dealing with aggression, restoring law and order and making peace.

There are both clear cases of aggression and complicated instances in which the act consists of provocation, treachery or attempted intervention.

Controversy rages frequently among international lawyers on the committee as to situations in which the identity of the aggressor is not clearly apparent.

Even the definition on which the United Nations may at some stage reach agreement will no more than approximate to all conceivable situations.

The whole debate forms part of the greater complex of security, so no one who is concerned with security, particularly in Europe, can afford entirely to disregard the Geneva committee.

At the European security conference the Soviet Union is again urgently advocating via diplomatic channels, the first main topic, renunciation of force, cannot merely be a matter of renouncing the crudest forms of force — war and warlike activities.

Aggressive challenges and concealed threats of force must also be prevented. All European countries without exception must take part. It would be barefaced impudence to confront neutrals only with the demand for a renunciation of the use of force.

Fundamental security issues must be raised and as great a degree of equality reached as possible. As active observers of world affairs the neutrals at the conference will be duty-bound to shed light on what goes on behind the scenes.

The negotiations between Bonn and Moscow on renunciation of force and allied topics will certainly shed light on the prospects of a European security conference.

If they are successful they will also eliminate some of the difficulties in the way of a conference, having brought about partial decisions on the German Question, it having so far not been clear whether the German Questions was to be key issue or a non-issue.

Matters are by no means as straightforward as is repeatedly claimed by the GDR, which maintains that the Federal Republic need only acknowledge what it is pleased to call the outcome of the Second World War for security in Europe to be an established fact guaranteed for all time.

Even if the one difficulty is resolved there are plenty left. The West is confronted with the Eastern doctrine of limited sovereignty and fraternal assistance within the communist camp according to which the invasion of Czechoslovakia had nothing whatsoever to do with force but was, indeed, in the interest of the security of the socialist camp.

If, then, there is a specific communist security within the framework of the general concept is there, perhaps, a specific capitalist security?

It is worth keeping an eye on the UN committee but there is no need to wait for it to come a conclusion before preparing for the European security conference.

Little by little the governments will have assembled sufficient material for the preliminary conference in Vienna proposed by Austria and should be in a position to deal with basic issues once the Moscow talks between Foreign Ministers Scheel and Gromyko have reached a conclusion.

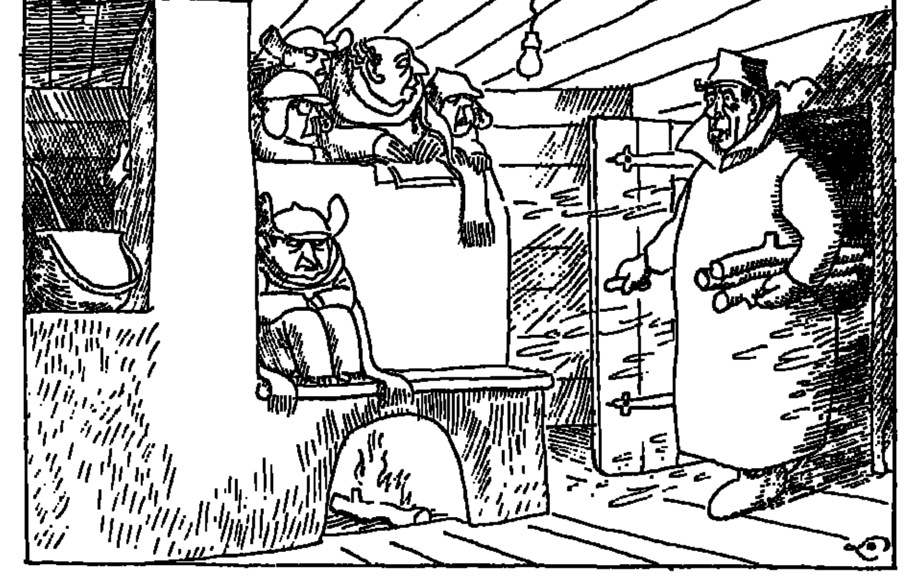
Detailed issues could be put aside, among them Moscow's attacks against enlargement of the Common Market on the ground that it would be detrimental to security.

In the course of preliminary talks the Soviet Union could nevertheless be requested to go into greater detail, having so far talked more about the purpose of the conference than about the topics to be discussed.

A preliminary conference ought to prove whether or not French diplomats are right in maintaining that the security conference would mark the end of detente policies rather than the starting-point.

Maxim Fackler

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 August 1970)



Cold for the time of the year isn't it?

(Cartoon: E. M. Lang/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

IN THIS ISSUE

Scheel and Gromyko down to brass tacks

The first five days of Federal Republic-Soviet talks in Moscow have served only to emphasise and still more clearly illustrate the difficulties remaining in the way of improvement of relations between the two countries.

To this extent one suspicion that accompanied Foreign Minister Scheel on his flight to Moscow has been proved unfounded. After the preliminary talks conducted in Moscow by State Secretary Bahr it was feared that Walter Scheel would be neither willing nor able to negotiate further in the Soviet capital.

In the final analysis all problems can be traced back to another suspicion that has been borne out in Moscow, that the Soviet Union would be quite content to follow the existing draft sketched out in the Bahr paper.

The Soviet Union has no additional requirements, which would indicate that any amendment proposals Herr Scheel may have up his sleeve are bound to be opposed by Mr Gromyko.

How can the German option (the possibility of peaceful reunification) and the European option (the possibility of a political merger of the Federal Republic with other countries) be left open?

How can Bonn push through its demands for a satisfactory solution to the Berlin problem?

Opinions on all three of these burning issues differed not only on either side of the negotiating-table in Spiridonovka Palace. Two schools of thought have evidently evolved among members of this country's delegation too.

The one, in all likelihood the smaller in number, is none too keen on formulas designed to push the Soviet Union as far as it may be prepared to go, the other would like to have every German claim confirmed and reconfirmed in writing.

The second school has without doubt already wreaked a certain amount of havoc. One may well ask, as State Secretary Bahr does, just why express mention of the European option must be elevated to the level of a demand on which the toss must now be argued.

Is it not a matter of course that sovereign states can join forces if they so wish?

Does not the pithy sentence uttered by Herr Achenbach, a Free Democratic member of the Federal Republic's delegation in Moscow ("It's a matter of wanting to"), bear witness to a certain lack of a sense of reality?

And quite apart from these and other differences of opinion reputed to be current in Moscow, the Federal government's demands were open and declared. Even if the entire delegation had wanted to, they could not simply have been abandoned.

The Bonn delegation arrived with the thankless task of negotiating concessions over and above those already gained in confidential talks and to do so in negotiations with a great power.

From the start it was clear that after indiscretion in Bonn this would prove uncommonly difficult. Quite apart from all other considerations Foreign Minister Gromyko has the prestige of a great power to uphold.

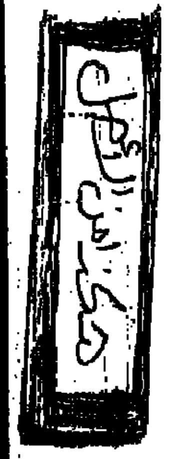
Publication of the Bahr paper in this country provided the Soviet Union with an argument to employ in opposition to this country's wishes. Yet at the end of the first week of negotiations the impression in Moscow was that the prospects of a solution being reached have if anything slightly improved.

The mere fact that amendments to the wording are the subject of negotiation gives reason for hope, though hopes of this kind should never, of course, be exaggerated.

What shape could solutions to the controversial aspects take? The German option could be incorporated into a Federal government note to the Soviet gouvernment to which the Kremlin raised no objection — or so it was felt for some time.

It might, for that matter, be incorporat-

Continued on page 2



FOREIGN AFFAIRS

China flexes diplomatic muscles

Viewed from the Chinese angle a change is taking place in relations between major powers that can only be to Peking's disadvantage.

There is the rapprochement between the United States and the Soviet Union in the sphere of nuclear strategy, consolidation of the situation in Czechoslovakia, serious contacts between the Kremlin and Bonn and intensive Soviet efforts to bring about economic cooperation with Tokyo.

Together they combine to give rise to a feeling of unease in Peking, not to say the fear of gradually being encircled. Against this background the diplomatic activity in which Peking has engaged for a number of months is understandable.

Mao Tse-tung, long absent from the Chinese political stage and indeed already written off by some observers, has since 1 May again received a succession of foreign government delegations.

Peking is also appointing ambassadors again and when a friendly country celebrates its national day China has of late been at pains to be polite and send its best wishes.

Peking evidently aims by diplomatic means to end the isolation for which it opted at the beginning of the cultural revolution in 1966. In view of the changing political scenery it has realised that even the most pointed propaganda over Radio Peking is no substitute for on-the-spot influence.

In Chinese eyes the strategic arms limitation talks must represent the basest collusion between the United States and the Soviet Union. A successful outcome to the Salt talks would enable the two major nuclear powers to ease and maybe cut their nuclear outlay.

The United States would then be in a position to deal with pressing domestic problems. Leeway on the home front would at the same time provide America with greater foreign policy leeway, which can hardly be in China's interest.

Only a Washington forced to take such care not to offend domestic opinion that it is virtually condemned to inactivity in South-East Asia and elsewhere is to China's liking, especially as the safeguarding of Chinese influence in Indochina is felt by Peking to be particularly important.

Nor can it be in China's interest for Moscow to collude with the Soviet Union's main rival as a nuclear power. Collusion of this kind would enable the Kremlin to slow down the costly nuclear arms race and invest more in conventional arms and what appear to be difficult problems besetting the Soviet economy.

The consequence as far as Peking is concerned could be that the Kremlin might devote all its attention and potential to bringing China to heel.

China feels developments along these lines to be the logical outcome of a successful conclusion to the Salt talks. Pacification of Czechoslovakia and negotiations with this country, the leading industrial country in Western Europe, are seen in the same light.

Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia on 21 August 1968 and the subsequent purges among political leaders in Prague, both of which proceeded to the entire satisfaction of the Soviet Union, came as a shock to Peking.

There may well be every reason to believe that the Chinese are afraid lest the Kremlin one of these days apply the Brezhnev doctrine of limited sovereignty of socialist states to their country too.

Last but not least the negotiations between Moscow and Bonn on renunciation of the use of force are seen as the beginning of a general relaxation of tension between Eastern and Western Europe, which is what, for the time being, the West is hoping for.

For the Soviet Union relaxation of tension to the West could be the signal for an increase in tension to the East. It is easier to deal with an opponent when one's rear is clear.

The direction followed by Chinese diplomatic activity is easily identifiable as anti-Soviet. At the moment the Chinese leaders are wooing the Rumanian Defence Minister in Peking – and he represents a country that makes no bones about its distance from Moscow.

China has also appointed an ambassador to Yugoslavia. Some years ago this would have been inconceivable. In Peking Belgrade was long considered to be hopelessly un-Marxist and revisionist.

Nowadays ideology is evidently no longer the prime consideration. Pragmatism, what is useful, is what now counts. How else is the despatch of an ambassador to Cairo to be explained?

Influence brought to bear on Nasser would decidedly be a feather in China's cap and there can be no doubt that China has this in mind. Indirectly the Chinese have already made one attempt, negotiating with Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Front, in Peking this March.

Yet it is hard to see how Peking can prevent Moscow from achieving its Middle Eastern goal of opening the Suez canal, which would be of considerable strategic benefit for the Soviet Union, providing Russia with a short route to the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean for its fleet.

Moscow thinks in terms of long periods of time. Peking is trying to counter the possible consequences for itself. The diplomatic offensive has been launched.

This interplay of power politics might be a little easier to follow were not two great powers, Russia and China, playing chess and the third, America, playing poker.

Jochen Oberstein

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 24 July 1970)

Economic crises bring Castro's Cuba dream down to earth

Talk of a Cuban dream following Fidel Castro's offer to resign is by no means intended to be derogatory. It must indeed be conceded that he has been uncommonly honest in admitting to his own people and to world opinion the truth of a rude awakening from a dream of society.

He gave exact percentages of the decline in the sugar cane crop, which is of major importance for Cuba, and a number of shortfalls in other vital sectors of production – figures never otherwise divulged in a communist dictatorship.

It is not a matter of whether Castro will in fact resign or not. The vital point is that a man who together with his associates set himself the target of freeing Cuba from hunger and misery has, with unparallelled frankness, admitted economic and social shortcomings to his own people and to the world at large.

After reading the report (details of which are quietly ignored by the press in the other part of Germany) one is, if anything, inclined to feel that Castro is well on the way towards changing matters and reaching the targets he and his associates are so right in aiming at in five years' time.

It would no doubt be right to assume that this left-wing but by no means communist social reformer will not in fact resign, instead changing social, so-called socialist structures to the extent that these targets will be achieved.

The expression of this hope and conviction is based on the great deal Castro has achieved since the bloody, radical purge of the dictatorial Batista regime.

The bearded partisan was welcomed by a large section of the population as a liberator and guarantee of general progress. He has set about long-overdue social reforms too, including, for instance, land reform and an end to the educational privileges of what used to be a small ruling class supported by American capital.

The Cuban experiment was threatened and doomed to failure in any case. The American blockade succeeded in restricting the economic prospects of a progressive island country and Castro, who maintained a certain distance from the communist state capitalism of the Soviet Union, would no doubt never have survived without the thousands of millions of roubles the same Soviet has pumped into the Cuban economy since 1959.

This aid is unquestionably not altruism on Moscow's part. In the days of the Cold War the island, progressive by Latin American standards, occupied a geographically important position off the US coastline, a position the Soviet Union could not but gladly exploit.

Let us consider for a moment what progressive changes Castro has put into effect. In addition to land reform, ... mentioned, there is, for instance, ... quarter of a million students ... free courses of study and provid... free board and lodging and ... money.

It could, of course, be claimed ... is a luxury in an abjectly poor c... *Frankfurter Rundschau* is not ... Mistaken socio-economic inve... seem more likely to have b... unnecessary luxury. An enormou... ber of people are, for instance, ... in organisations from which the ... derives no economic benefit wha...

Not to mention the social utopi... abolition of money. The clos... thousand of small businesses and ... rants in order to nationalise the ... er.

Castro wanted to set up a ... state without blemish. He abolish... consumption of alcohol and ... public, so increasingly aiming ... idealised social utopia without ... ing of a sound economy.

Food rations grew steadily less, ... to bitter complaints on the ... consumers and black market prices were virtually unpayable.

Yet the usual wretched South A... can conditions have been abo... Young people have better prospe... an illiteracy rate of thirty per cent ... been reduced to a mere four.

In this confusion of success... failures economic setbacks could ... avoided. Castro has failed to fi... solution to the problem of ... social equality and justice couple... material incentives for the individ...

In this respect he has as little ... successful as any other country ... world that proudly calls itself social... the final analysis the reason for ... failure is purely and simply the consc... or unconscious organised eliminati... private initiative.

Castro's further progress and ... that of the entire Cuban people ... depend on whether or not he succe... bringing about changes soon. His ... American utopian socialism must de... into a reality in which everyone ... work that earns him his bread and ... and, viewed in terms of the ... satisfies his requirements. *Karl Gr...*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 30 July 1970)

The German Tribune

PUBLISHER: Friedrich Reinecke
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Eberhard Wagner
ASSISTANT EDITOR-IN-CHIEF: Otto Heinz
EDITOR: Alexander Anthony
ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUB-EDITOR: Geoffrey Penny
GENERAL MANAGER: Heinz Reinecke

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH. 23, Schoene Aussicht, Hamburg 22
Tel.: 2-20-12-56 - Telex: 02-14733
Advertising-rates list No. 7

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdruckerei, Hamburg-Blankenese

Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 24th Street New York, N.Y. 10011

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprints are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged or editorially redrafted.

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Continued from page 1

ed in the full text by means of a reference to the correspondence between Konrad Adenauer and Nikolai Bulganin on the subject. This would make it far easier for the Federal government to justify an agreement at home.

Closer links between the sections of the agreement dealing with renunciation of the use of force on the one hand and respect of frontiers on the other could also prove useful.

They would also make the main interpretation attached to the treaty by the Federal government clearer, the argument being that respect of frontiers is a logical corollary of renunciation of force and that non-violent territorial changes when brought about by means of mutual agreement must continue to be possible.

Scheel and Gromyko

On Berlin no more can be expected than a certain degree of assurance by Moscow that will hardly be meant for general consumption. As far as Berlin is concerned Bonn has covered itself by insisting on ratification being dependent on progress in respect of the Berlin question.

Bonn government spokesman Herr von Wechmar gave rise to wild speculation in Moscow when he announced on 31 July that a new name for the treaty was under consideration.

From one moment to the next it seemed as though the outcome would be a friendship pact between Bonn and Moscow. So much progress is unlikely to be achieved. Success with the points already outlined would be a great deal.

This would undoubtedly be evidence of good will on the part of the Soviet government, whatever reasons might be behind the concessions. Herr Scheel would be ill-advised not to jump at any such opportunity.

The prospect of negotiations being interrupted and resumed in September, a possibility that seemed on the cards in mid-week, would be most alarming.

Were the treaty to be shelved without good reason in-fighting in this country would continue and a Spiridonovka paper would doubtless not be long in appearing. And one of these days the Soviet government would no longer be prepared to talk.

H. W. Kettenbach

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 1 August 1970)

HOME AFFAIRS

Kühn scrapes home with one-vote majority in Düsseldorf

...orth Rhine-Westphalia's renewed Social and Free Democratic coalition ... not made an outstanding first impres... Prime Minister Heinz Kühn scraped ... by the skin of his teeth with a ...ority of one.

...is result is reminiscent of the elec... in 1966, when CDU candidate Franz ...yers had 101 CDU and FDP for and 99 ... votes against him. His attempt to ... with a majority of two was ...t-lived. After six months he was ...ed to give up when Erhard's chancel...ship came to its untimely end.

...his time it is the National Liberal ...ments of the Free Democrats that are ...sing uncertainty in Düsseldorf. In the ... weeks since the provincial assembly ...ctions in mid-June at which the FDP ...as butchered Siegfried Zoglmann has ...en the standard bearer of the right ...ank.

Angered at this breach of faith Willi ...eyer has switched his allegiance to the ...-flank liberals. As a result the three ...ht-flankers in the eleven-man FDP provincial assembly representation have ...en manoeuvred into a corner. Now that they are cornered these three will filibust...er at every opportunity.

Dissension among the Free Democrats has come to such a pass that many personal alliances of long standing have been broken off. This is a great burden for the Düsseldorf coalition government to bear. Heinz Kühn and Willi Weyer would dearly like to make the North Rhine-Westphalia branch of the party a ...tion for Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel's coalition in Bonn.

It is not without reason that the North Rhine-Westphalian Prime Minister and his second-in-command pride themselves on having paved the way for "relieving the old guard" in Bonn after the general election last year. Also they made noises when a new president had to be chosen and were instrumental in getting Gustav Heinemann the job.

Therefore it seems only a matter of course that Weyer and Kühn are feeling a backlash from the right flank of the FDP since they were partly responsible for the changing of the guard and the new political course that has followed.

Those who voted FDP at the 14 June local elections instead of SPD so that they could help the junior coalition partner over the five-per-cent hurdle and thus support the Bonn coalition must now be wondering if they should not have given the SPD an overall majority in Düsseldorf when the FDP is in such dire straits.

In its present state the FDP would not be voted into the Düsseldorf provincial assembly, even though North Rhine-Westphalia is the party's stronghold. It would not deserve to. In their self-appointed role as scale-tippers FDP deputies are failing because they are not agreed which way to tip the scales. The National Liberal element must be put on the spot and requested to approve the coalition or leave it.

As far as the man in the street who gave his vote to the party is concerned any other course of action would be tantamount to dabbling with the status of independent membership.

Among the SPD in Düsseldorf and Bonn the main question must be: can we govern in conjunction with this FDP?

In the prickly situation of being Prime Minister with a one-vote majority Heinz Kühn will probably be reminded of his former fundamental stand for the introduction of majority representation.

All he can do now is to emphasise the two basic reasons given for the continuance of the coalition in the government speech, firstly to carry on the programme of education, structural and administrative reform and secondly to support the Brandt-Scheel coalition.

On matters of local politics there are in fact fewer differences of opinion between the coalition partners in Düsseldorf than between the two ruling parties in Bonn, where questions of social welfare policy and the planned domestic reforms offer plenty of bones of contention.

The basic of all government working in Düsseldorf is the implementation of the "North Rhine-Westphalia, 1975" plan. This concentrates on reform of the economic structure, large-scale university building projects, experiments with comprehensive education and environmental improvements in heavily industrialised areas.

Pushing through this plan against a powerful CDU opposition would be no easy task. Heinrich Köppler has said that no National Liberal should leave or be asked to leave the FDP or the same state of affairs would ensue as in Lower Saxony.

The Christian Democrats will, however, use every chance they to split the FDP. They have already struck a blow at the election of a vice-president of the provincial assembly. They supported the National Liberal candidate against the official FDP choice.

For the CDU leaders in Bonn Köppler has become a very important person following the initial signs of uneasiness in the Düsseldorf coalition. He is waiting for Bonn to give the incentive for the CDU to regain the controls. But he knows that it depends on his skill as an opposition leader whether both SPD/FDP coalitions can have the carpet pulled from under their feet at the same time.

Friedrich Kassebeer

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 29 July 1970)

Rosenthal takes on economic affairs hot seat

Certainly no one was more surprised than Karl Schiller when the problem of who was to succeed Klaus Dieter Arndt as parliamentary state secretary to the Economic Affairs Minister resolved itself.

Philip Rosenthal, a wily industrialist and executive member of the Confederation of Federal Republic Industries (BDI), will relieve Schiller's former parliamentary state secretary on 1 September.

Klaus Dieter Arndt, 43, an economist from Berlin and President of the Federal Republic Institute for Economic Research could no longer give his services to Schiller.

The Minister's representative must be a member of the Bundestag. In November 1966 when the Grand Coalition was being formed and Professor Schiller first took up his role as Economic Affairs Minister Arndt put himself "entirely and completely" at Schiller's disposal, but "only for a limited time".

He was a loyal parliamentarian who often took a firm stand for the Economic Affairs Minister whenever criticism was levelled at him in the cabinet room, in the SPD parliamentary group or in the SPD headquarters.

He gives professional and private matters as his reason for leaving his office.

The feelings of discontent expressed by SPD members at Karl Schiller and by Karl Schiller at SPD members have not radically changed since the Minister was very late, and perhaps too late, in calling for additional measures to dampen down the overheated economy, and ultimately getting these measures implemented.

At this stage of Schiller's career Arndt was no longer backing him up to the hilt. If this autumn sees a coincidence of the new tax measures aimed at regaining economic stability and further price rises then the controversy surrounding the Economic Affairs Minister will become even more heated. The debates will not be confined to the party, either.

The office of Schiller's parliamentary secretary is, as Rosenthal well realises fraught with risks. The deputy SPD parliamentary party chief, Hans Apel, is showing no signs of latching on to Schiller's reputation. Other possible link-ups have not cone into being. Many consider office under Schiller too dangerous.

Philip Rosenthal has been extraordinarily quick to give up the chairmanship of his company and many other important positions to become a junior Minister.

In 1965 Rosenthal, now 54, started campaigning for the SPD, but at first only through publicity. He did not join the party until 1969 and a few months later he was out campaigning for them in the Goslar-Wolfenbüttel consituency which they won. His method was to use advertising tricks and gimmicks.

As an industrialist and politician Rosenthal takes a keen interest in property and social welfare policies. He is an unconventional man, not unlike Schiller in many ways.

Everyone is eager to see how this new team will fare at the top of the ladder in this country's economic affairs. Schiller is primarily a man of economic policies. Arndt concentrated more on this country's trade with the East Bloc, aid for Berlin and domestic trade.

Philip Rosenthal's predecessor had good contacts among the stalwarts of the SPD parliamentary party. So Rosenthal will have to work hard on a broader field of activity, particularly when it comes to taking care of those matters that do not sufficiently interest the Economic Affairs Minister.

Kurt Steves

(DIE WELT, 29 July 1970)

Schmidt and Schröder are points ahead in public favour

...or months now Helmut Schmidt has been the most popular politician in ... Federal Republic. A survey conduct... by the Allensbach statistical research ...anisation recently for the ZDF tele...ion channel confirmed the Defence ...inister's top popularity rating.

The survey was carried out only in ...orth Rhine-Westphalia, Lower Saxony ...d the Saar and took place before the ...vernment published its latest economic ...easures. In addition to this public ...inion polls have lost a lot of their ...putation since their disastrously inac...ate forecasts for the British general ...ction. But this result proves something.

It is well known that the all-powerful ...ing force of the middle classes voted ...D last September in the sure know...ge that Helmut Schmidt would stop ... Party veering too far towards the left. Like Economic Affairs Minister Profes... Karl Schiller, Defence Minister Hel...ut Schmidt is a key figure for those ...ters with conservative tendencies who ...cided they had had enough of the ...U/CSU reign last September. Both ...te that the SPD will remain suffi...ntly conservative.

These voters expected domestic re...ms from the Social Democrats, but ...y were not expecting experiments ... foreign policy!

Since the election victory Karl Schil...'s star has continued to fall in the ...litical heavens. The middle classes are ...appointed that he has not pushed ...rough the domestic reforms.

They know, however, that Helmut ...hmidt, who received thirteen per cent ...re approval in this survey than Willy ...ndt and nineteen per cent more than ... Schiller, is hesitant about the coali...'s ventures in the East.

The call for peace and order in civil life here is underlined by the popularity expressed in this poll for Minister of the Interior Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The deputy FDP Chairman was scarcely known by the general public before last September's election, but since then he has enjoyed the greatest rise in popularity of all politicians in the survey. He has now gained more public support than his Party leader Walter Scheel.

Apart from the success of Genscher and Schmidt the biggest surprise to come from this survey was the excellent position gained by the former Foreign Minister and present deputy Chaiman of the Christian Democrats, Gerhard Schröder. He is not the kind of man who wins public favour very easily.

As Minister of the Interior and Defence Minister he only received between ten and fourteen per cent of public approval, but in the position of Foreign Minister he was able for a short while to gain the support of more than seventy per cent of those questioned.

The astonishingly high level of popularity he now enjoys must be partly due to the fair scepticism he has show at the efforts of the government coalition to come to terms with the East Bloc. He is now the second most popular politician in Bonn after Helmut Schmidt and in front of Chancellor Willy Brandt.

As far as the Opposition is concerned this Allensbach survey, which has been backed up by other such surveys, should have some kind of effect on their search for a leader, a problem that remains unsolved.

The fact that Kurt Georg Kiesinger, the CDU Chairman, remains more popular than parliamentary party leader Rainer Barzel and is not much less popular than the Chancellor himself means that the CDU will find it difficult to bring itself to make changes at the top.

Now that Kiesinger has lost some support and is not so popular as former Foreign Minister Schröder the chances for Schröder as candidate for the chancellorship have grown.

His main competition is not so much Kiesinger as Barzel and the head of the Christian Social Union, Franz Josef Strauss. Another serious challenger has made an appearance recently in the shape of Gerhard Stoltenberg.

The guidelines that the Social Democrats can drawn from this Allensbach survey are more complicated. In their ranks there is not so much doubt about the right personalities to lead the Party into an election.

In addition to this Helmut Schmidt is marked as being a man of the right flank. This lessens his chances of being favoured to lead the Party and so become chancellor if the SPD win the next general election.

Nevertheless even Schmidt's opponents in the SPD cannot deny for much longer that the Defence Minister is a real alternative to Willy Brandt.

It can be seen from this survey that Brandt, along with Finance Minister Alex Möller, has weathered the storm battering the Party least successfully.

Maria Stein

(CHRIST UND WELT, 31 July 1970)

■ POLITICS

Communists find it hard to sell the Party line to workers in the Federal Republic

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

Ralph Donhauser, a Munich Communist and a member of the Metalworkers Union, took on a forthright tone when he announced on the front page of *Siemens Echo* "We shall expose the power and exploitation apparatus of the Siemens concern from within and without. Where something is wrong we shall not rest until it is put right."

The *Siemens Echo* is published by a Communist Party (DKP) group in the large Munich concern. This month the first issue was handed to workers as they left the factory after a day's work.

The eight pages of this work of Communist agitation attacks the ten per cent advance tax payments – "tay robbery" – management's greed for profits – "Siemens bosses are one of the main parties interested in atomic arms" – and the secret judgements passed on employees by their superiors – "it is time that these secret verdicts were stopped."

The paper states that the main aim of its exposures is to give workers and employees the socialist point of view.

Workers in other large concerns in the Federal Republic are also being confronted more frequently with Communist papers printed specially for their own place of work.

Names range from *Basis* (Information for the staff of the Demag joint stock company in Duisburg) to *Audi-Spotlight*, *Ignition* (for workers at BMW) or *The Commune*, a duplicated sheet for workers, employees and civil servants in Munich.

Editing staffs are mainly controlled by the local Party branch. The say that their common tack is to make the workers conscious of the incompatibility of their interests with those of capitalism.

The press offensive currently being carried out by the DKP, founded in April 1969 as a successor to the banned KPD, is one of the many attempts of Communists in this country to win influence among those people who, according to Marx, are predestined to change the existing social system by revolution – the working classes,

Success has been modest up to now. At the recent election for the provincial assembly of North Rhine-Westphalia, this country's most populous Federal state, the DKP attracted only 77,003 votes, less than even one per cent of the electorate.

An analysis published by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation says that the new Communist Party has not yet managed to wint the attention of the general public.

This will soon change if Lenin's disciples have their way. True to their slogan ("We stand for the interests of West German workers and therefore the true interests of the nation") they are concentrating their activities on economic and industrial concerns.

Through their commitment and civil courage ("They dare to put forward their views," as one worker put it) many Communists have already managed to win the confidence of their fellow workers, even if there are sometimes dissenters.

DKP members are already represented on several hundred personnel and factory committees. The Communist Party already claims to have some sixty members on this type of committee in Munich alone.

The Party, now 30,000 strong, has to confess that not all workers representing it admit to being Communists.

Andreas Stöckl is a Communist official in Munich and his experiences as chairman of a factory committee have enabled him to sum up the situation. "Some comrades do not take up an attacking posture," he says.

This attitude is more influenced by tactics than the member's individual character. As long as DKP members appear in factories as individuals, concern themselves with the worries of their colleagues and fight obious grievances, they can sometimes achieve success.

But as soon as they try to put forward party policy they normally meet with failure. Erwin Essl, a Social Democrat and leader of the local branch of the Metalworkers Union, an organisation including about one thousand Communists, has said that Communist polcy finds no response in the factories.

His judgement is not all that inaccurate, as is proved by the words of one of the staff in the headquarters of the Munich branch of the DKP: "It is hard to sell party policy."

Communists have learnt their lesson in this situation. Their papers, the socialist weekly *UZ* at their head, prefer topics that will provoke indignation and at the same time throw a light on political conditions.

UZ for example seized upon the fashionable subject of water pollution and accused the Hoechst chemical concern of regularly polluting the Rhine and Main with pesticides.

One factory newspaper used the headline "Death in the Work Rate Rat Race" over the report of the death of a worker who had a heart attack during work and did not receive immediate medical attention.

Brake Report, said, "Some of the great lake bigwigs are not satisfied merely with their luxury villas on the Costa Brava and elsewhere. They must also take the best places along the Bavarian lakes from those who work, those who toil throughout the week and look forward to a few hours of rest at the weekend."

The economic and financial policy of the Social Democrat headed government in Bonn has proved to be particularly suited to criticism.

In a nation-wide pamphlet campaign the DKP called upon the working population to protest against the ten per cent advance tax payments. For the Party, Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller's "Concerted Action" is nothing other than an instrument of state that serves capitalists.

At the beginning of July the DKP press bureau in Düsseldorf was extremely indignant. "What sort of an economic policy is this," it asked, "if the working man must always make sacrifices? "

The Communists advised workers to compose protest statements. "Demand higher wages and salaries and the payment of cost-of-living bonuses now!"

When there were indeed warning strikes in some factories, especially in North Rhine-Westphalia, the DKP chalked this up as one of its successes.

Communists have long looked upon the unions as the basis for their political work. The Party executive has said that the DKP is all for strong unions and all members who satisfy entry requirements are urged to join one

DKP headquarters estimates that about two thirds of its 30,000 members also belong to a trade union affiliated to the Trades Union Federation (DGB).

But Communist influence on policy is negligible as the DGB leadership is careful to keep its distance from the DKP.

In the analysis of the DKP recently published by the Friedrich Ebert Foundation, Winfried Ridder and Joseph Scholmer confirm this. "The view of the DKP that it belongs to the heart of the union movement is more a pipedream than reality. The heart of the unions is formed by their full-time and honorary members. As is well known, these include few Communists."

This does not alter the fact that the DKP (whose demands for unity of action with the Social Democrats have always been rejected) is using its members who belong to a union win the confidence of other workers.

All 49 candidates in the recent election for the North Rhine-Westphalian Provincial Assembly were members of a union affiliated to the DGB. 31 of then were also members of factory or personnel committees, sixteen as chairmen.

The DKP says that the trades union struggle is the class struggle. Its strategy is to appear as the hard core of the DGB that does not allow itself to be co[...] or intimidated in its work for the in[...] of the working classes.

The DKP's statement of princip[...] "As champions of the united trade[...] which we consider one of th[...] achievements of the labour mo[...] we will oppose all trends to incorp[...] in the existing power system, to [...] and weaken union strength and it[...] role as a class organisation and w[...] all anti-union attacks from the [...] circles."

This support for the independe[...] neutrality of the DGB also rev[...] conflict in which the DKP finds [...] the Communist-ruled States th[...] recognise the Party's leading role [...] opposition.

They drum it into their memb[...] they should follow Party directi[...] keep to the economic plans an[...] become an instrument of the rulin[...]

As the DKP looks upon the G[...] Democratic Republic (GDR) as [...] Social Democrats point out to [...] munists in this country that it is [...] logical that they would make th[...] conform to its equivalent in the G[...] FDGB, if they ever came to pow[...]

Critics say that the Communist[...] union policy is double-dealing.

Peter Pr[...]
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 24 July[...])

Sixty per cent favour special protection for politicians

Sixty per cent of the population [...] Federal Republic believe that le[...] politicians should receive special p[...]tion.

In a survey the Institute of [...] Social Studies in Bonn discovered [...] per cent of those interviewed [...] entrust the police force with this p[...]tion.

Another 21 per cent wanted politi[...] to be given bodyguards. Nine per ce[...] the sample believed that politi[...] should defend themselves, perhaps [...] weapons.

But on the other hand 39 per ce[...] the population do not believe that [...]sures of this type are necessary.

One remarkable fact arising from [...] survey is that there is little fluctuation [...] the figures for various age groups and [...] supporters of various parties.

64 per cent of Christian Democrat [...] 61 per cent of Social Democrat supp[...]ers believe that politicians should be [...] spdcial protection.

(DIE WELT, 28 July [...])

Only two out of three 18- to 21-year-olds vote

POLL SURVEY IN NORTH RHINE-WESTPHALIAN CONSTITUENCIES

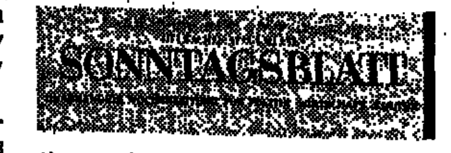
Are young voters, particularly eighteen to 21-year-old first-timers, politically less interested and mature than is generally felt to be the case?

In North Rhine-Westphalia the 61.6-percent poll by eighteen- to 21-year-olds was a good eleven per cent less than the average, a phenomenon not observed for the first time.

The same was true of the 25-to thirty-year-olds. Only older people seemed to be reliable. More than eighty per cent of the sixty-to seventy-year-olds used their votes.

What conclusions can be drawn from these, the results of a special count conducted in 620 North Rhine-Westphalian wards?

Is lack of interest to blame or is it the result of scanty civics lessons at school? Or do the figures reflect a conscious boycott of the elections by the protest generation? Do they reflect dissatisfac-


SONNTAGSBLATT

tion with the parliamentary system of government?

Straight answers are not forthcoming, let alone conclusions backed by empircical social research. Electoral research so far has been largely a matter of voters. The motives of non-voters remain largely unknown.

It would certainly seem inadvisable to interpret the voting patterns of young people as politically motivated. Interpretations of this kind generally reveal more about the hopes and fears of the interpreters than about the motives of the interpreted.

Surveys aimed at probing young voters' political interests prove that it is not a matter of mere lack of interest. Young people would appear to be a cut a[...] the average as far as political interest [...] concerned.

They are even twice as prepare[...] commit themselves, to involve them[...] in some political activity or other [...] the avanrage member of the general p[...] It can hardly be a matter of inade[...] acquaintance with civics, since the [...] sixties are no better off in this respect.

"Deliberate electoral boycott" and [...]jection of the parliamentary system [...] government" are explanations that [...] at best of importance during the [...] authoritarian phase of the young Left [...]

Since the Extra-Parliamentary Op[...]tion developed into an Intra-Party [...] position it has been fashionable [...] among left-wing circles to vote. Ev[...] voting as the lesser evil does no more [...] establish or maintain political leeway.

Jörg Richt[...]
(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEI[...] SONNTAGSBLATT, 19 July 1[...])

■ LABOUR

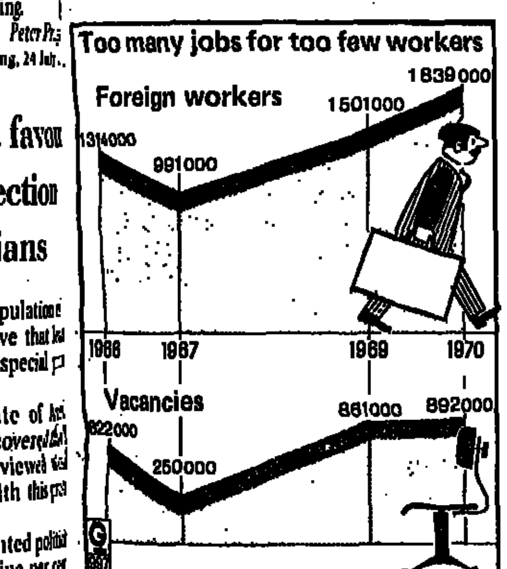
Postal workers' five-day week demand would have catastrophic consequences in service industries

At one time or other we must ask ourselves what type of affluence we actually want. There is the one extreme of getting the whole of the population on its feet, including as many wives and mothers as possible (children could attend specially provided nurseries), and making them work hard from Monday through to Saturday.

That would certainly lead to a considerable increase in the affluence of the country and its inhabitants. Readiness to work is still the basis of a nation's wealth, a most unfashionable, but unfortunately indisputable fact.

The price for affluence amassed in this way would however be too high. Not enough attention would be paid to leisure time and, after all is said and done, people are not here only to work.

The other extreme is to shorten work-



Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

ing hours to such an extent that the social product and prosperity is reduced and the population is underprivileged in various spheres.

The best example of this is the complete five-day work with a free Saturday and Sunday. A five-day week would turn the Federal Republic into a cemetery every weekend. The ghastliness of this cannot be adequately imagined. In an economy based on distribution of labour everybody depends on everyone else.

Let us assume that a reckless father suddenly thought of taking his family out on a Saturday morning for a ride. Petrol cans would have to be loaded into the boot as all filling stations would be closed.

Motorways would be fuller than usual as the railways would not be running at the weekend. The family could not stop at a roadside restaurant as the manager, the cook and the waiter would be enjoying their free weekend along with the petrol pump attendants and the railwaymen.

There would not be much to do at home either as there would be no radio or television. All businesses would be closed along with the barber shops, swimming baths, cinemas and theatres.

Telegrams informing closer relatives of a death in the family could not be sent as the post office would not be working.

Important business papers would not arrive until the Monday morning, endangering the signing of a contract. The urgently awaited entry permit for the German Democratic Republic would also have to wait until Monday.

We will spare ourselves including hospitals in this terrifying account of a weekend during which no one works. People need other people to support them with their work, even on weekends. Otherwise everything is put into question.

The total five-day week is nonsense. But it is being served up to us as a high, exalted possibility. The Postal Workers Union in Hesse obviously believe that they have to prove their progressiveness by demanding the abolition of the Saturday post and a limitation of the telegram and express letter services at the weekend.

Of course no person is to be grudged his free weekend. But if it is not possible nothing can be done about it. Industry can introduce a five-day week without this leading to serious repercussions to economic life or the lives of citizens.

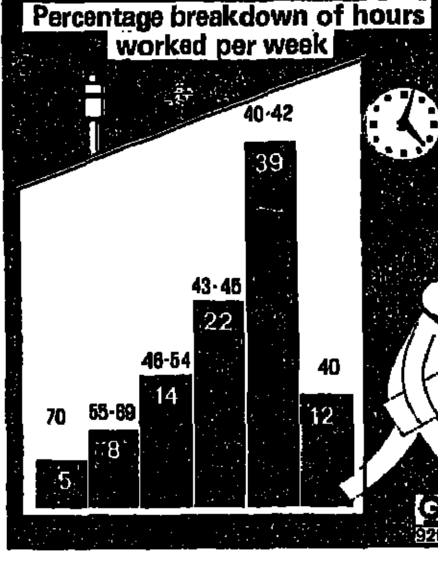
Unfortunately a five-day week is not possible for many branches of the service industries that are in such a great demand today and yet so scarce.

Retailers with their many thousand employees just cannot shut up shop on Saturday and neither can hospitals, transport concerns, police, hotels or restaurants.

Those demanding an end to Saturday postal deliveries and the acceptance of telegrams on a Sunday must have an astonishing disdain for the importance of the post office's services.

The Postal Workers Union is certainly not doing its members a favour in endangering the reputation of the post office in this way and showing its dispensability.

Those involved can indeed settle the times they work among themselves. But,



and this is presumably the opinion of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunication as well, weekend postal services cannot be dispensed with.

As it is, the present situation is a backward step from the once normal twice daily delivery. Any further move in this direction will affect the post office's substance

It has long been recognised in development aid policy that infra-structure is decisive. But infra-structure is also communication. If an important instrument of communication like the post office in this country were to stop work completely at the weekend the indirect economic harm would be substantial and the ordinary citizen would be subject to anger and irritation where there is no particular need.

"A country works as fast as its post office" may be a little exaggerated but it does contain a grain of truth. If the post office reduces its productivity instead of raising it, it drags the whole of the economy along with it.

Who could then stop their colleagues on the railways from demanding a weekend shut-down? We would not be very far from the scene of horror we painted.

Jürgen Eick
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 July 1970)

Variable working hours slash absenteeism, prove a godsend for working wives and mothers

As is almost always the case with something new, doubts were raised when a Cologne food firm introduced "working hours made to measure" a year ago.

But the idea was so simple and obvious that people could not help wondering why retailers had not seized upon this before. They are always complaining of shortages of staff.

There are many women with small children of demanding husbands who once served in a shop in their teens and would like to earn a bit of extra money or escape domestic boredom for a few hours. Fixed working hours often prove an obstacle.

Under the new scheme they are now invited to choose their own hours before signing their contract. Success was immediate and since the scheme was introduced there have been enough staff in the firm's branches, especially during the main shopping periods.

A different type of variable working hours has been introduced in other concerns. A cotton-weaver on the Lower Rhine recently decided to give his sales staff and technicians greater freedom in deciding the hours they work.

Of course the contractual weekly hours must be kept to and there are times when everybody must be sitting at his desk. The factory owner demands that every employee must be there between nine and twelve in the morning and two and four in the afternoon.

But outside of these times working hours can be regulated as the employee pleases. He can begin at seven in the morning and finish at four in the afternoon or start at nine and work perhaps until seven o'clock in the evening.

Every employee can volunteer for extra hours and thus build up a surplus on his working account. He can then balance this surplus by taking of a whole morning or afternoon once a month.

Experiences gained from the scheme here and elsewhere are described as good. One-day sickness has been as good as eradicated.

Employers no longer lose so many of their staff. Other firms trying to entice them away have less success as this independence is valued by all employees more highly than considerable financial benefits.

The new system demands cooperation. Those wanting to start work later or leave earlier must arrange this with their colleagues and find a substitute.

Of course the question of control is immediately raised. Team work is fine but there are always shirkers and slackers and people who are expert on living on their colleagues. These people are always ready to chip in with their piece of advice but are rarely prepared to roll up their sleeves and work.

Most large concerns used to have a clocking-on system. But it is disappearing more and more as it is a symbol of capitalist exploitation and unworthy of a human being. It now proves that staff do not always agree with its phase-out.

As there must be some form of control, they say, clocking-on is still far better than dissenting whispers or even secret denunciations.

The Rhineland Landschaftsverband introduced variable working hours after the good experiences made by Bölkow of Munich and called on Bölkow experts for advice.

This body believes that a clocking-on system must be retained as a control. A clocking-on system was therefore introduced in spite of opposition, mainly from the ranks of the civil servants.

The Ruhrsiedlungsverband in Essen toyed with the idea of variable working hours because of the good experiences elsewhere but has taken offence at a clocking-on system and has not yet been able to come to a decision.

But there are also disadvantages or, to be more accurate there can be disadvantages. Variable working hours are not possible for workers in production industries where work and speed and more or less dictated by machines.

Here it is only the machine and the best use that can be made of it that determines working hours, even if there is a shift system.

But variable working hours meet with difficulties in offices too, for example in computer departments and offices where the public are admitted.

This is particularly true of public offices where people are quickly provoked to anger when they see a sign announcing that the till or position is closed.

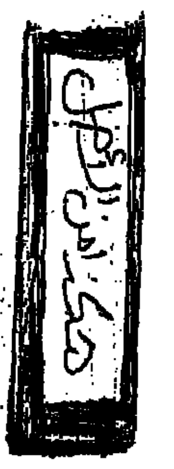
All this can lead to new distinctions between drawn within a body of employees and within a concern, which does not seem necessarily desirable.

Even so, the advantages predominate. People with variable working hours have more freedom to arrange their free time. This is good for their health, not least as they are not forced to travel through the rush hour.

A few years ago a tram company and the head of the transport department in a large town on the Rhine asked local factories to stagger working hours to help the morning and evening rush hours. But their pleas went unheeded and factories claimed that nothing could be done.

Here and there the labour market forces through a thing that could not be achieved by reason and judgement. When all is said and done, it is the factories that profit from gaining staff for whom fixed hours were previously an insurmountable obstacle. One only has to think of women with small children or older employees.

Ernst Berens
(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 21 July 1970)



THE STAGE

Young drama students face distressing situation

Drama schools in the Federal Republic supply the theatre with some 800 young hopefuls every year. About 150 of these will be engaged, while others are lost to other professions. The rest form a type of acting proletariat.

In Munich alone 2,500 actors are waiting for their chance. On the acting stock exchange they court the attention of film directors and television producers, make numerous applications to join a theatre company or stand in long queues when a small advertising spot is offered.

Young actors are produced in excess in the Federal Republic and their wages are correspondingly low. Drama students, producers and directors all criticise the distressing situation facing these young hopefuls.

But nothing will change as long as young actors believe that their personal genius will see them through and as long as many doubtful private drama schools live off their innocence.

Anyone who feels he has a vocation for it can open a drama school in the Federal Republic. There is no law stopping him, nobody asks to see proof of his artistic and educational qualifications and nobody wants to know whether he has sufficient space for teaching.

There are of course private drama schools that make a strict selection of applicants and conform to the syllabi of the state-owned schools.

But there are still too many of the other type of teacher. They are often dear old ladies or failed actors who substitute enthusiasm or a businesslike attitude for a true educational consept.

They charge anything between fifteen and fifty Marks for an hour's tuition and promise talent and a splendid stage career to everybody who signs a three-year contract.

But the candidates they turn out for the final examinations set by the examination committee of the Stage Association and Stage Cooperative show an alarming lack of talent, to use the words of August Everding. Theatre directors have been complaining of this for years.

Their complaints have not been heeded as there is no way of warning beginners of incompetent teachers. Neither the Stage Association or Stage Cooperative can state plainly the difference in quality. They would then have to reckon with a libel suit.

The Stage Association recently took action in Cologne. After lengthy preparatory talks members agreed that all people leaving private schools would have to take the same examination.

The five examining committee members now demand six roles from the



candidate, three Classical and three modern. Voice training, breathing technique and deportment are also to be taken into account.

Lawyer Dr Angemann of the Stage Association said in Cologne that these new examination regulations were meant to force teachers who gave their pupils poor training gradually out of the profession.

Dr Angemann said that to sort the wheat from the chaff all beginners would have to prove their suitability to the committee before beginning their studies.

At the first session last year only four of the twelve applicants were advised to take up drama training. But nobody can be forced to accept the advice of the examining committee.

The new examination regulations conform essentially to the requirements long demanded by the state-owned schools. These schools train and examine their pupils on their own.

The state-backed drama teaching in Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Essen, Bochum, Stuttgart and Munich offers many advantages. It is cheaper and guarantees thoroughness.

In some schools such as Essen's Folkwanghochschule and Cologne's Keller Theatre regular productions by the pupils on their own stage form part of the syllabus.

But theatre people still accuse the state-owned schools of being esoteric. Moritz Milar, the young head of the Max Reinhardt School in Berlin, has rejected this accusation and said that there are too few producers who are ready to rehearse with the pupils during their training. Producers and well-known actors are not paid enough to become teachers.

Drama training and theatre practice are two different things. Pupils are as isolated from practical stage work as from the audience. In their seclusion the schools produce actors that unconventional directors can do nothing with.

Hans Hollmann, at present one of the most popular producers in the Federal Republic and Switzerland, demands a new type of actor who must be more educated and more politically minded than his predecessors. He must think more and feel less, Hollmann says.

The problem is worldwide. Giorgio Strehler of Italy said, "I cannot imagine theatre work without collective work nor collective work without authorities. It is the schools' task to train these authorities."

But those leaving drama schools are certainly not authorities. After three years of training they grope helplessly through the apparatus. They have crammed some roles but not learnt how to work in a team.

Roger Planchon, the experimental director in Villeurbanne, started thinking about a reform of studies after the events of May 1968. "Today," he said, "I can only accept a theatre that is at the same time a school and place of cultural work that tries to find a new audience."

Planchon proposes that pupils should stage a play before producers and professional actors start rehearsals on it. The producer should then adopt as many ideas as possible from the pupils' production.

The pupils would attend rehearsals. Dramatic advisers and lecturers would teach in the theatre. They would no longer teach according to an abstract timetable but adapt to practical theatre work.

Under Planchon's plans the actors' school is the theatre. *Dörte Voland*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 18 July 1970)

National Youth Theatre production of 'Zigger-Zagger'

Peter Terson's hotly discussed *Zigger-Zagger*, a revue with mus[ic and] a moral, when performed at the Ja[hrhun]derthalle in Hoechst, experienced [its] *Abgesang* (a technical term in th[e lan]guage of the mastersingers denoti[ng the] latter portion of a stanza, as oppo[sed to] *Aufgesang*).

There is little to criticise in th[e per]formance by the National Youth Th[eatre] from London under Michael C[roft's] direction. The cast had great ... was very entertaining with its ... method of showing the chaos o[f the] masses.

It is a good thing for youth th[at] poke fun at the oppressive adult ... world. With a long face young H[arry] has been jilted by his girlfriend ... back on the time he spent as a fa[n] among the fans, his erstwhile co[m]...

This artificially created either-o[r prob]lem, which Terson plays up as a ... ing dilemma and makes the theme o[f the] play is too thin as dramatic material.

Michael Croft usually knew whe[re to] place the emphasis but the natural ... the English of self-irony is not suffi[cient] backing for directing a play. Zi[gger-] *Zagger* should not be served up w[ith a] pinch of salt, but should be made ... spicy. Otherwise the audience's ... disappears with the course of the ... three-hour run.

The way from self-irony to ... mockery is one which no English ... would tread. It is a road that Ne... took in Heidelberg in spring 1969 ... Federal Republic premiere of this ... was obvious at that time that ... Terson's *Zigger-Zagger* could not hope ... lasting appeal.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 July ...)

OBITUARY

Fritz Kortner, theatre's grand old man, dies in Munich aged 78

[F]riends of Fritz Kortner, have realised for a long time that the great man of [the] stage would soon die, and on 22 July [the]ir fears were confirmed.

Fritz Kortner, who was 78, had been ill for a long time.

Kortner was a restless man, imaginative and sometimes difficult, as much for his admirers as for his adversaries.

The son of a Viennese watchmaker, he was born on 12 May 1892. Even as a young man he found the petty bourgeois, Jewish world of his home too restrictive, though he was eternally grateful to his parents for allowing him to fulfil his wish to go to the Academy of Music and Dramatic Art in Vienna.

At the early age of eighteen he obtained his first commission at the Mannheim National Theatre. One year later he was brought by Felix Holländer to the Deutsches Theater in Berlin.

There he made the decisive acquaintance of his life. He met Albert Bassermann who was a model for Kortner as an actor.

Following his Berlin days he went to Berthold Viertel's "Volksbühne" in Vienna, then back to Berlin to Reinhardt and Barnauer. He acted in Dresden, at Hamburg's *Kammerspiele*, in Berlin again, this time under Jessner at the *Barnowsky-Bühnen*, at the *Deutsches Künstlertheater* and finally at the Berlin *Komödienhaus*.

His roles in these days were too numerous to mention, but the outstanding parts he played were Mortimer, Franz Moor, Gessler, Marquis von Keith, Othello, Richard III, Macbeth, Danton, Coriolanus, Hamlet, Herod and above all Shylock. Never before was this Shakespeare character played so impressively on a German stage.

In the early days of the Third Reich he went with his wife, the actress Johanna Hofer, first to his home town of Vienna then via Prague and England to the United States, reaching there before war broke out.

He resided in Hollywood and, although wooed, he never took up American nationality. It was difficult for him to get on overseas. He was a character actor who was always regarded as being typically German and there were few suitable roles for him in the States. He was too "heavy."

So he turned his hand to writing film scripts and took a few subsidiary roles in films. Another of his jobs was as adviser on German affairs to the famous journalist Dorothy Thompson.

After the war there was no doubt in Fritz Kortner's mind that he should return to this country. He returned not as an actor but a director.

"He invaded us," Käte Dorsch once said. Wherever Kortner directed, mainly in Berlin and Munich, his demands were so great on his actors that many of them, on the verge of a nervous breakdown, considered forming a "Bund der Kortnergeschädigten" (League of actors suffering from an excess of Kortner!)

But he was nearly always successful in the public's eye, particularly with the protagonists of the old school, who realised that especially when Classical works are being performed a lot of groundwork has to be done if young members of the audience are to be won over and captivated.



Kortner in action (Photo: Klaus Mehner)

Apart from directing Goethe, Lessing and Schiller Fritz Kortner discovered for himself and for large grateful audiences such writers as Strindberg *(The Father)*, Arthur Miller *(Death of a Salesman)*, Tennessee Williams *(The Rose Tattoo)* and Beckett *(Waiting for Godot)*.

On occasions he came close to creating a theatrical scandal, such as in 1950 when he allowed a Spanish soldier in *Don Carlos* to fire into the audience.

Berlin audiences also objected to his production of a Sean O'Casey play on 17 June 1953, the day of the workers' uprising in the GDR, with the cast wearing pacifist uniforms.

One decided Kortner flop was his television production of *Lysistrata* with Romy Schneider in the title role. But to his credit there are numerous outstanding productions which have become part of post-war theatrical history in this country.

Anecdotes about Fritz Kortner are legion. Once when he was playing in Düsseldorf under Gustaf Gründgens' direction he frequently disobeyed or ignored the director's orders. Gründgens said to him: "Herr Kortner, please do not consider that I am guilty of anti-Semitism if I ask you would you please cross the stage from left to right and not from right to left."

On another occasion when he was holidaying with his wife at Lindau on Lake Constance she got up very early in the morning and said, "Oh look, Fritz, look at this magnificent silvery glow across the lake." Slowly and wearily he crawled out of bed and said, "You should have married Zuckmayer!"

Fritz Kortner's last work was so successful that after a long run at the Hamburg Schauspielhaus it was televised. This is his *Clavigo* by Goethe.

With the death of Fritz Kortner the German stage has lost one of the last individualists from the old days. In fact he is the very last and theatre lovers everywhere will mourn his passing.

Jan Herchenröder

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 23 July 1970)

Opera at Munich Olympics

According to information released by the organisation committee more than fifteen operas will be in the repertoire of Munich *Nationaltheater* during the 1972 Olympic Games.

In addition to guest performances by La Scala of Milan with "Aida" and the premiere of Isang Yun's "Simtjong" a number of Munich productions are planned.

They include "The Mastersingers of Nuremberg," "Boris Godunov," "Elektra," "The Bartered Bride," "Ariadne on Naxos," "Tristan," "Salome," "Lohengrin," "The Magic Flute," "Wozzeck," "The Marriage of Figaro," "Cosi fan tutte" and "Die Entführung aus dem Serail." (Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 July 1970)

West Berlin artotheque lends paintings to the general public

People wanting to borrow books can go to a lending library. There are now plans in Berlin for an *Artotheque* which will cater for those people who wish to borrow paintings.

The New Berlin Art Society plans to buy paintings, drawings and sculptures by contemporary artists. These will then be lent free of charge and for a fixed period to anyone interested.

Anyone with a valid identity card living permanently in Berlin is entitled to join this new variation on the old lending library.

The Deutsche Klassenlotterie has donated an initial sum of 160,000 marks to build up the organisation and purchase works of art.

A purchasing committee composed of experts chooses and buys suggested works. ...

The aim is to acquaint the general public with trends in modern art and help talented young artists without having to take consideration of commercial matters.

The initial capital seems rather low for such a far-reaching aim. Drawings and cartoons will be top of the buying list at first so that there will be a wide and attractive selection from the very beginning.

The Artotheque already possesses works by the young avant garde of the Grossgörschen group and the Rixdorf Circle, drawings by well-known artists such as Willi Baumeister, Magritte and Mac Zimmermann and pictures by Peter Janssen.

The Artotheque is the property of the city of Berlin and cannot be sold. People wishing to purchase works will however be put in touch with galleries or artists. This service will be free.

There are forerunners to Berlin's Artotheque. Lending works of art is already a well-established institution in the United States. Pictures are not lent out free of charge but the selection of works available is larger as many galleries and museums throughout the country are included in the scheme. The possibilities are therefore almost unlimited.

Horst Dietze, a Berlin councillor, conceived the idea and took the initiative for the first experiment of this type in this country after a visit to London. He gained further information from Scandinavia.

He began to put this idea into practice in the suburb of Reinickendorf. In 1968 the *Graphothek* was opened there.

Volunteers went round looking for donations and gradually a respectable graphic collection was born.

Work was often laborious. The widow of one artist wanted her donation to be repaid by a production of Schubert's *Winterreise*. Helpers in another place were expected to transplant garden shrubs.

Thanks to their efforts the number of works in the Graphothek grew to 700 — including works of considerable merit.

The collection found its just home in a lending library. Citizens showed interest. They would often travel in on the underground railway from the city's distant suburbs and return to their homes laden with a large parcel containing ... chosen work of art.

Going into their local library ... brought modern art to those people ... were previously acquainted only ... concrete representations of ... landscapes and would never have ... of visiting an art gallery.

As works of arts as well as books ... be borrowed from the library ... people took advantage of this to ... their horizons.

Borrowing the work of art costs no... and people were ready to take the tr... of transporting it home. When ... finally got it home they often ha... defend it from attacks by friends ... neighbours. That led to close rel... and sudden commitment to modern ...

The Graphothek has now been ... existence two years and 3,000 loans ... so far been registered. Only one wo... ever come back damaged and none ... been stolen.

This scheme called out for imitation ... what could have been better than ... a similar venture in the city centre!

The New Berlin Art Society ha... trouble in getting money for its ... Artothek from the local lottery. ... subsidy meant that they could pu... works systematically, even more ex... sive paintings.

The two Berlin art lending librar... Graphothek and the Artothek, sho... brought together in the spacious ... of the Art Society in the not too ... future.

But this is still a dream. The Arto... is still under construction and has ye... be opened. The big date is 15 Septe...

(CHRIST UND WELT, 24 July 19..)

Egon Eiermann, architect of famous Berlin landmark, dies aged 66

Egon Eiermann, who died recently aged 66, worked on all kinds of projects from designing office and factory buildings to the design of a contemporary coffin!

Professor Eiermann, one of the really individual and outstanding maestros of architecture in this country since the War, died suddenly and unexpectedly in Baden-Baden, where he had chosen to settle.

He is numbered among those architects, whose work will always give rise to controversy since he does not exactly always aim to please the eye.

The arguments for and against his design for the *Gedächtniskirche* rebuilding in Berlin a few years ago extended far beyond the city itself.

This work, with its unusual octagonal outlines, its walls of concrete and above all the decision to incorporate the ruins of the old bombed-out church among the new made this one of the most hotly discussed church-building projects of recent years.

The *Gedächtniskirche* more than anything else made Eiermann's name known to a wide and even international public. One popular paper in the city said, "Eiermann's monument stands in Berlin."

Certainly he has erected monuments to himself in places other than Berlin. His monuments are everywhere including the Federal Republic pavilion at the Brussels World Fair of 1958, on which he worked in conjunction with Sepp Ruf.

Another work to bring him widespread acclaim was his design for the Federal Republic embassy in Washington.

The Americans thought very highly of the building and Eiermann received two awards for it. In addition to this a panel named the building "one of the most outstanding new buildings in Washington".



(Photo: dpa)

It was in the fifties that Eiermann first became internationally famous. The road to success was for him not always easy and there were several obstacles to surmount. The most decisive of these was the enforced pause during the Third Reich.

Egon Eiermann was born in 1904 in Nowawes, near Berlin. He commenced his studies under the tutorship of Hans Poelzig at Berlin's Technical University. He was soon entrusted with industrial building in the north of Berlin.

Industrial projects were, generally speaking, right up Eiermann's street, since he was partly a functionalist and partly a constructivist.

Even his most sober buildings, however, go beyond the purely functional and utilitarian. Among these are the cotton mill he designed at Blumberg, the CIBA factory, the administrative block of the Essen coalmines, the Neckermann-Haus in Frankfurt and supermarkets, publishing houses and offices in several places in this country.

From Eiermann's professional attitudes, his intellectual make-up and the vast diversity of his designs we can see the work of a man who is far from being a straight up and down personality.

Anyone not acquainted with Eiermann's personality is astonished to hear for the first time that he gave a lot of thought to the design of coffins.

Professor Eiermann was keen to produce a last resting-place for the dear departed that was stripped of all the usual pomp and circumstance.

In fact he was so intrigued by this subject and the prospect of a burial system more suited to the present day that he made this the subject for post-graduate work for architects at Karlsruhe Technical University, where Eiermann held the Chair of Town Planning and Design from 1947 until his death.

Although Egon Eiermann was never much concerned with town planning in the broader sense he designed his buildings with an eye to their immediate surroundings.

One exception to this rule appeared in Heidelberg and a furore ensued. In the centre of the town a number of old buildings had been demolished in order to make room for a complex of large stores. These were to be built of concrete and glass and were typical Eiermann creations.

When the red tape was cut Egon Eiermann was the first to criticise the lack of coordination in the planning of the complex. This may sound like a case of schizophrenia but it is only necessary to take a look around in most major cities to see a similar instance.

Modern building projects in the middle of old cities always call for compromises to be made. It is rare for an architect to be able to blend the old and the new and make them as compatible as Eiermann did with his *Gedächtniskirche*.

In this respect it is probably true to say that this church in Berlin is *the* monument to Professor Egon Eiermann, one of the most strong-willed and imaginative architects in this country since the War.

Although he only rose to fame late in life Egon Eiermann received numerous awards, honours and prizes.

Only eighteen months ago he was awarded the grand prix of the Confederation of Federal Republic Architects.

From 1955 he was a member of the West Berlin Academy of Arts and a member of the Federal Republic Design Committee. *Lucie Schauer*

(DIE WELT, 22 July 1970)

■ EDUCATION

Drawbacks of GDR educational system

POLYTECHNICAL EDUCATION IS NOT ALL IT IS MADE OUT TO BE

When people in this country talk about the German Democratic Republic (GDR), they often say that at least the education system and health service there are good, perhaps even better than in the Federal Republic.

Everyone has equal opportunities, they claim, the educational system forms a unit from *kindergarten* to university, school standards are higher and there is no difference in training between primary and secondary school teachers.

On closer examination these opinions mainly turn out to be popular misconceptions.

Nobody can dispute the fact that the Socialist Unity Party (SED) has a complete monopoly of education through the party's various controlling groups, control of the Free German Youth (FDJ), the state youth organisation, and the Young Pioneers existing in every school.

But this and the para-military training given at schools by the Association for Sport and Technology (GST) need not be mentioned here although they are part of school life in the GDR. There are few people living in the Federal Republic who consider this party bias in schools to be ideal.

School practice too is different in the GDR than is popularly assumed here. Teacher training to begin with is different.

In the Federal Republic today there are only two ways of becoming a teacher, both involving further education. Primary and elementary school teachers study at a training college while high school teachers must attend university.

In the classless society of the "first workers' and farmers' State on German soil" teacher training is based on a real caste system.

Teachers for the first three school years are trained at the thirty institutes for teacher training. Training begins at sixteen and lasts four years. Those wishing to attend the course must have attended school for ten years. This corresponds roughly to the old Prussian teachers' seminar.

Teachers for the intermediate school years (classes four to six) must attend one of the nine Educational Institutes. From 1971 the school-leaving certificate (Abitur) is being demanded as a qualification. The course lasts four years.

Teachers of classes five to ten at polytechnical school must have studied for five years at the teacher-training Colleges in Potsdam or Dresden.

The Weimar Conservatory and the University for Sport and Physical Training in Leipzig are on the same level as these two colleges.

Teachers at the Expanded Secondary Schools (classes eleven and twelve) can start work after studying at a university for five years. Now that the university system has been reorganised this takes place in the education departments.

Teacher training in the GDR is therefore far more complicated than in the Federal Republic.

The school system forms a unit. According to the plan the polytechnical upper school follows on from the kindergarten.

The term polytechnical upper school is well chosen. It gives the impression of being a real secondary school. But really it consists of ten classes. From the seventh class onwards one day a week is spent on production training. In other words vocational training is included in the regular curriculum at schools in the GDR.

At present there are 9,155 polytechnical schools in the GDR. School-leaving certificates can only be taken at an Expanded Secondary School (EOS) that comprises the eleventh and twelfth classes.

There are now 303 Expanded Secondary Schools in the GDR. As there are 218 local urban or rural districts in the GDR there is statistically at least one EOS for every district.

The number of pupils taking their school-leaving certificate is firmly fixed in the plan. This year's figures foresee that exactly 18,115 of the 285,000 pupils who started in 1958 will take their school-leaving certificate.

There are three streams in the EOS. The A classes place the emphasis on modern languages, the B classes on the sciences and the C classes on the classical languages.

According to the Education Law seventy per cent of those who will later take their school-leaving certificate are attached to the B classes, twenty per cent to the A classes and ten per cent to the C classes.

Pupils for B and C classes do not enter the EOS until they have completed ten years at polytechnical school. Future pupils for the A class are included in EOS preparatory classes while still in their ninth school year.

It is only at first glance that the school system in the GDR appears to be comprehensive. In practice schools are organised according to the pupil's standard of performance. Each pupil must "prove his commitment to the State through his attitude and social activity."

Among the achievements of the GDR school system the SED includes school meals, lessons both in the morning and afternoon and kindergarten education.

But in practice only 257 kindergarten places are available for every 1,000 children of school age. The all-day school cannot be carried out because of the shortage of schoolrooms. Only half the pupils can have their meals at school.

Ullrich Rühmland

(Industriekurier, 14 July 1970)

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The holiday of your choice awaits you somewhere between the Alps and the sea: for bathers in bikini and without, for daring mountaineers and leisurely strollers, for members of the international jet set and small-town romantics, for campers and lounge-lizards, for pampered gourmets and hearty eaters, for beer-drinkers and connoisseurs of wine, for art and opera lovers, for merry-go-rounders, jazz fans, collectors of antiques, oarsmen, anglers, botanists and ... and ... and ...

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Happy holidays in Germany. Please send me your free colour brochure with hints for planning my visit.

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Special classes for slow readers

Despite average or above-averag… ligence one or two children … class encounter difficulties in read… writing. The medical term for th… ness is legastheny.

Oldenburg is going to great eff… help eliminate the problem. Al… some 350 schoolchildren are eng… voluntary two-year courses arran… forty-year-old special school … Wolfgang Leupold.

Leupold launched the first … course for legasthenic children at … felde school eighteen months ag… nineteen teachers at nineteen ou… schools in Oldenburg provide … afternoon instruction (with co… schooling ending at lunchtime) … children who need it.

At Leupold's initiative more th… more children in surrounding … also coached in reading and writi… a week.

The courses consist of four… grammmes for five grades of leg… Children first learn to spell indi… words and then to fashion entire … and sentences from the individual…

Then there are reading and writing… until they have worked their way th… a certain basic vocabulary. Mistake… cils and tape recorders help the… overcome the difficulties they h… exactly determining the printed wo… in improving their poor capaci… acoustic differentiation.

"The children are neither laz… stupid," Leupold explains. "They … from slight brain trouble that in … cases is inherited. Provided they … special instruction in time they can … well until the end of *normal* … careers instead of being relegated … special schools as in the past."

The courses start in the child… second year at school and so enable … to catch up with the others in tim… qualify for secondary school.

Children themselves are so taken … the idea that six months ago a volu… study group of sixteen youngsters in … seventh to ninth school years at … felde got together.

They decided on their own initiati… combat their own poor spelling … was continually downgrading their … After the present summer holiday… further course is to be held for … senior school children.

Leupold is not yet wholly satisfied … the results of his work, though … demands speech laboratories, since … would, he claims, be of far gre… assistance than tape recorders, whi… what he and his colleagues have at … present disposal.

(DIE WELT, 6 July …)

University students and staff agree

Conservative professors and romantic young revolutionaries both reject the fact university studies could have anything at all to do with training for a future profession. This is of course only true for the arts.

This extreme remoteness from professional life is detrimental not only to students but also to following generations as most arts students aim to become high school teachers.

But they are given little preparation for this. The fact that there are good teachers can be attributed more to vocation than study.

Nothing much seems to have changed yet. A survey of German, French and English students at Munich University showed that 81 per cent believed that their courses were badly or very b… suited to the demands of their fu… profession.

None of the students described … course as "very well suited." Less … five answered the question with "… suited."

The survey confirmed the belief … there are still too many professors … do not bear in mind that the thousa… students listening to their lectures n… be trained for a future profession.

Only fifty per cent of students in th… subjects are convinced that they h… chosen the right subject. This uncerta… is as depressing for the students as for … professors.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 17 July 19…)

■ MEDICINE

Preventive medicine requires the cooperation of patients

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

Advances in diagnostic medicine depend mainly on the recognition of incipient diseases at a time when they can *still* be treated most effectively. This has become particularly clear in recent years in post-natal care for pregnant mothers and newly born children.

Of course there have been advances in diagnosis in other areas of medicine too. The large number of opportunities offered are continually being tested to see how good they are and doctors can select the treatment they like best.

This results in a natural division of emphaais between hospital and practice. Professor Ernst Fromm, President of the Medical Association, told over 7,000 visitors to the second Diagnostic Week in Düsseldorf that this division still existed in all its aspects.

The results of this congress will be of direct benefit to the sick as improved and earlier diagnosis considerably increases the chances of a cure.

This of course depends on people going to their doctor in good time and making use of the various preventive measures available.

This is particularly true of preventive measures for expectant mothers and women in danger of cancer, financed by the health insurance scheme.

But relatively narrow limits are set on sickness prevention for the healthy. Up to now the most successful has been prevention and early diagnosis before, during and after childbirth. Doctors today know that many congenital physical and mental defects can be prevented.

Professor Peter Stoll of Mannheim University maternity clinic said that approximately one birth in every four to five does not run according to plan. Regular medical examinations prevent the child from being harmed.

But when expectant mothers wait until they too can see the trouble and then do not know what to do, it is normally too late for the child. It suffers permanent damage while still in its mother's womb.

Professor Stoll emphasised that only regular medical examinations during pregnancy could prevent injury to the child. These checks should, he said, be monthly, then fortnightly and, during the last month of pregnancy weekly.

Doctors can recognise pregnancy trouble before it reaches fullest proportions from changes in the mother's blood pressure, blood serum and urine.

If changes of this type occur, there is good reason for special measures to be taken by a hospital or the family doctor and for complicated control equipment to be used before and during the birth.

Preventive medical supervision of mother and child from the beginning of the pregnancy until the child is fully developed is already possible in principle.

Although there is clear progress here today in diagnostic medicine, this remains a pipe dream because of questions of organisation, personnel and finance.

In many places there is a shortage of the necessary equipment and buildings and sometimes there is not enough cooperation between doctors. But the main reason is that not all mothers by a long chalk turn up for medical checks during pregnancy.

The main part of a doctor's activity in the field of preventive medicine or early diagnosis depends on the individual person and the individual complaint. Various types of cancer and arteriosclerosis are the subject of early diagnosis which has a preventive effect.

Patients must be ready to cooperate and visit their doctor in cases of this type.

Technically, it is relatively simple to locate a concorous tumour in the prostate gland of males.

Dr Soekeland, head of Dortmund's Urological Hospital, said that this was the third most common type of cancer after lung and stomach cancer in males over fifty.

He therefore appealed to doctors and patients to make more frequent use of rectal examinations.

These were even able to locate very small tumours. His appeal was directed mainly towards men above fifty.

This form of cancer increases with age. Chances of a cure are very good if it is discovered in time and treated with hormones or operated upon. But if cancer of the prostate gland has developed to such an extent that it causes other complaints, it is usually too late for successful treatment.

Intensive research into preventive medicine has also met with success with heart attacks and hardening of arteries.

Results of this work only gradually reach public notice. Healthy people rarely turn up for preventive examinations despite the fact that they are often invaluable for early diagnosis.

Prevention does of course require extensive special examinations, though any specialist in internal medicine or any doctor well versed in this field can carry these out.

Often danger is not recognised until the patient is subjected to greater physical stress in the circulation laboratory.

For some time doctors have known of various danger factors that can lead to arteriosclerosis, heart attacks or strokes if the body is not fit.

The main items here are high blood pressure, smoking, lack of exercise, excess weight, diabetes and often long periods of mental distress.

It is particularly dangerous when a number of these factors are met with in a man past his prime. Their prevention or treatment can however guard against the worst for many years.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 17 July 1970)



Computerised lung tests

Developed by Siemens in conjunction with hospitals and medical practitioners this computerised unit aids early diagnosis of diseases of the respiratory organs. The patient sits in a hermetically sealed metal chamber and breathes through a special valve. The data are evaluated and presented in diagram form. The doctor can then assess lung functions and diagnose malfunctions of the bronchial system. (Photo: Siemens)

Physical training keeps the body fit in old age

Growing old is not a disease. But the ageing process involves continual change in the chemical structure and function in the human body and thus leads to changes in figure and performance.

If diseases occur in elderly patients their course can be accelerated or affected in some other way. As far as the physical side is concerned, this is always a reduction in performance.

Prominent geriatricians from Europe and America recently told a congress at the Max Bürger Institute for Geriatrics in Bad Soden that it was the heart, circulation and respiration that were particularly affected.

Professor Böhlau, on whose initiative the Institute was founded as the first of its type in the Federal Republic, stated that its most important function was the exchange of experiences on research into and treatment of old age.

Old age should not be a period of resignation, he said, as mental and physical ability could today be kept at a high pitch.

But it is very important that the elderly make some efforts of their own to complement suitable medical treatment.

Professor Böhlau believes that the geriatrician of the future will be the general practitioner. He said that his most important function would be the care of elderly patients.

Professor Jokl, a native of Breslau, but now living in the United States, said that old age is still closely connected with fatty degeneration and a slowing down of movements.

He told the congress of research on sportsmen who are still active in their old age. The results showed that old people who are still healthy react to physical training just as a young person would. Regular athletic exercise can keep up performance over a long period of time.

Professor Jokl added that the brain's control centres were also influenced in this way. This then had a beneficial effect on the person's mental faculties.

Statistics today on causes of death show that heart and circulatory diseases have taken over the place occupied by the Black Death in the Middle Ages. Physical training is therefore particularly important.

Professor Steinbach, head of Mainz University's department of sport medicine, warned people not to set their hopes too high. Success only comes to those who really exert themselves in training. Playing games alone was not sufficient in old age.

Dr Bögner, head of the St John's Hospital in Berlin, said that the occurrence of typical old age diseases was no reason for resignation.

With increased age movements did indeed become more restricted, he said. Old people often live alone in towns or in a home. As they do not then have the natural stimuli of sun, air and rain, they become practically caged animals. Successful treatment must take these factors into account.

Dr Bögner said that he never stopped hammering into his patients that they themselves should give their active support. In this way old people will not adopt a laissez-faire attitude and passively endure treatment.

This is the method used by Dr Bögner to get his patients moving and on their feet after a short stay in bed. This is the way to complete recovery.

His method has led to an increase in the number of recoveries of patients suffering from diseases that particularly affect the elderly.

Günter Last

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 July 1970)

Computer analyses blood samples in Göttingen

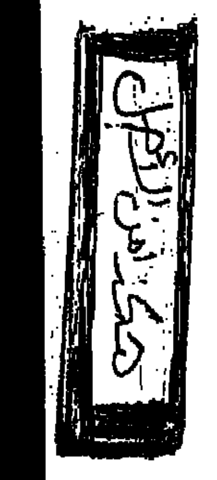
For the first time in medical history a computer is being used in Göttingen to analyse blood samples taken from motorists suspected of driving while under the influence of alcohol.

An IBM computer has been installed in the blood alcohol department of the Institute of Forensic Medicine and will be able to make exact analyses of 12,000 samples a month.

All laboratory equipment in the department will be directly connected with the computer on the on line system so that staff do not need to intervene between the individual stages.

The equipment is being thoroughly examined at present. Then 30,000 blood samples will be analysed in the Göttingen Institute every year.

(Hannoversche Presse, 17 July 1970)



■ THE ECONOMY

Joint measures fail to cure malaise of depreciation



Frankfurt, the home of the Bundesbank, and Bonn, the government nerve centre, have "bowed" to each other. The government is sifting of one per cent of an estimated growth of fourteen per cent in take-home pay in the second half of 1970 by introducing a ten per cent income tax supplement.

The Central Bank Committee has welcomed these "stabilisation measures", which it sees as giving it more "room to manoeuvre" in matters of credit policy. It has cut Bank rate and the Lombard rate (the interest rate for advances on securities) by one half of one per cent.

Both "bows" hit the headlines. They have given people the impression that the government in Bonn and the bank of issue in Frankfurt are in cahoots when it comes to fiscal measures.

So far the two "bows" have had a beneficial effect, but beyond this immediate effect very little of import has happened.

The margin between finance houses' average debtor and creditor interest rates has been put under pressure again, since, in deposit business and borrowings the competition for deposits is too keen for the half of one per cent cut in credit transactions to be passed off completely.

It would be over-dramatic to speak of a volte face in Bundesbank polices corresponding to that of the Federal Reserve Board two months ago.

Their return to an inflationary diluted money policy was motivated by the fear of large-scale insolvency which would have led to unpredictable chain reactions.

To the annoyance of the Federal Reservee Bank of St Louis, which has earned for itself the respect and admiration of the world, 'Fed' President Arthur F. Burns has not risked waging a decisive war on inflation since the fear of resultant recession and in addition to this the threat of a financial crisis appears to the administration to be the greatest peril in internal policy.

This country has mercifully still not seen any incidents such as the Penn Central or Chrysler affairs. Idle shifts are still not among the daily reports from industry in the Federal Republic.

The Bundesbank's capitulation in the face of the inflation which it brought about itself is not signalled by the lowering of Bank Rate from seven and a half to seven per cent.

This does not alter the situation with regard to the supply of capital to our economy, which is quite content to put itself in debt up to the eyeballs, for as long as minimum reserves and rediscount credit by way of bills of exchange remain unchanged.

As far as was possible, when Bank rate and the Lombard rate were higher the Bundesbank was being pumped continually. Now the pumping operation is slightly cheaper, but this does not mean its application has been extended.

Borrowers whose credit is not so good are trying to get money at fabulous interest rates, but they are no longer getting it.

For this reason there is more liquid cash available for first-class names and this is causing pressure on the market rates.

Now that the Bundesbank has reduced Bank rate in the Federal Republic it has more or less for its part made itself more keenly competitive in comparison with other major finance organisations on the European market.

The connection between both sources of capital is in the main overestimated. No bank is likely at the moment to keep a Bundesbank negotiable bill of exchange in its vaults and take in a Euro-Mark.

On the other hand it must be taken into account that major companies operating on the European market will probably be less inclined to dabble with three-month-Marks from London at a time when banks in the Federal Republic have lowered their interest rates by one half one per cent.

Their appetite for such three-month-Marks has already been so enormous and consumed so much that anything that would take the edge off this appetite is to be welcomed.

The real suppliers of money to the European market, anonymous men, must be very frightened men at the moment. They are filled with anxiety at the thought of the tax offices they have bamzoozled filled with anxiety about the people who are in the know about bribery and corruption and filled with anxiety about their juniors who are growing restless.

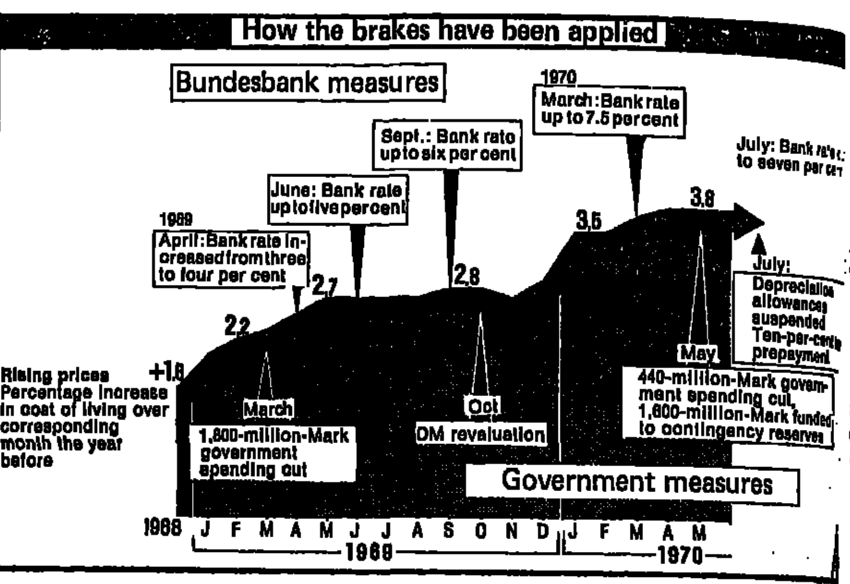
From the twilight corners of the Earth comes the money, now estimated to be around 45,000 million dollars, which is supplied to the European market in London.

This source of money can at any time involve the possibility of surprises. In the thousands of millions of European money that firms in the Federal Republic have imported in recent months there could be an *invisible time-bomb* or two ticking that might explode in the form of renewals and extensions.

In certain circumstances it would be better if those involved limited themselves to domestic dealings, where in an emergency the Münemann example could be used to quieten things down.

When hot money is flooding in from abroad the Bundesbank has to take double action when crisis point is reached. Firstly it has to pay back foreign exchange to creditors abroad. Secondly – as in the case of Münemann – debtors in this country have to be protected from being bankrupted.

The total stock of foreign exchange in the Bundesbank (14,300 million Marks on 7 July) is basically *hot money from abroad* that has been lent by private enterprise.



At the end of May short-term debts of banks and major firms the Federal Republic foreign banks amountad to 22,500 million Marks.

Thus the excuse that incentives for becoming indebted to foreign banks must be removed could always be used for introducing a lower bank rate.

Bonn and Frankfurt bowing to each other gave rise to a good topic of conversation and gave a boost to the stock market, but did nothing else. What is disquieting is the background to those "bows", the philosophy of "turning a blind eye."

There is a general reluctance to touch the evil that is causing all the economic difficulties this country is at present experiencing even with the fingertips. The fact is that with 1,800,000 foreign workers in this country we are aggravating our foreign exchange situation.

The formation of monetary capital from foreign sources dropped to 10,000 million Marks in the first six months of 1970. This compares with 23,000 million Marks in the period January to June 1969 and 20,000 million Marks in the first six months of 1968.

At no time have the citizens of the Federal Republic put by so little of their earnings for a rainy day as in 1970, not even in the poorest postwar years.

This sad fact is quite a natural outcome of the rapid depreciation in the value of the Mark. Only after a year of rising prices have people begun to realise that savings institutes are bleeding them. Their reaction to this is thorough-going and even more thorough-going in 1970 than the boom year 1966.

The recession that followed the 1966 boom led to a strong rise in savings when rising prices levelled out. Then investments increased, prices went up and at the same time the formation of monetary capital was crippled.

The outcome is a shortfall in financing that goes far beyond that of 1966.

Those holy cows, investments, will have go thirsty, since the inflation that irrigated their pasture has dried up.

As an expedient, the shortfall has so far been made good by a flood of money from abroad and money from the bank of issue in Frankfurt. Only a recession could, as in 1968, give a boost to the formation of monetary capital and completely close up this gap and remove the shortfall.

Since the gap is wider than in 1968 the recession would have to be *longer and harder*, as an expedient to assist finance.

As far as domestic demand for capital investment goods is concerned there was fifty per cent more money available in the first six months of 1970 than in the corresponding period of 1968. The formation of monetary capital is, however, only half what it then was.

The gap in financing is so great – in the region of 20,000 million Marks – that it cannot be to any extent lessened, let alone closed, with money from the Bundesbank.

This is the dilemma in which the Bundesbank finds itself. If it "dilutes" money to rescue debtors as has been done recently in the USA then it will be removing the restriction, which, with a time lag of more than a year, counters price rises and which with a further time lag of probably two years is proving beneficial to the formation of monetary capital.

Savers are well aware of what is happening and are turning their money into goods, which is of course increasing demand. What can the Bundesbank do when savers, following the printing of 10,000 million Marks-worth of new money, respond by withdrawing 20,000 Marks of their savings, one tenth of the total, in fear of galloping depreciation?

In desperation the mistaken step of general increases in taxation was taken. This can only work if savers are doing off. There are no balancing forces in the economy. There are only vicious circles.

Because demand is high as a result of people withdrawing savings it is not a permanent high demand. To meet the demand manufacturers are having to make capital investments on machinery which will not always be needed. The money could be better spent on technological advances.

Without thought factories are being built to supply textiles for which there is already a glut on the world market. The same goes for steel, where overproduction on the world market is only just beginning to make itself felt, and for cars which are produced to equally high standards as Federal Republic models and often cheaper than ours.

We are wasting capital on building factories to meet yesterday's and today's demands and leaving nothing to spare for the demands of tomorrow.

As far as the general tax increases are concerned the wary saver can tell you that they create illusions that will one day go up in smoke.

Walter Wannenmacher

(CHRIST UND WELT, 24 July 1970)

Papers are top advertising media

Newspaper and magazine advertising remain the most popular forms of publicity. Last year 4,700 million Marks, more than half of the total expenditure on publicity drives in this country, went on newspaper ads.

Newspapers chalked up a nineteen per cent increase in advertising revenue. Their rate of increase was higher than that of magazines, which nevertheless, made an increase of fifteen per cent in advertising turnover. This was, however, below the general average.

Of the total amount spent on printed advertisements around 3,000 million Marks went to newspapers, giving them around two-thirds of the market.

Papers were used more than anything for advertisements with a local application, whether advertising things for sale or service industries. This branch makes up a good two-thirds of the whole.

Around seventy per cent of all advertising in local papers today is for local offers. On the other hand the predominant factor in magazines is nation-wide advertising.

Following ads, the next most important branch of the publicity business is direct advertising. Last year 2,860 million Marks were spent on this, an increase of thirteen per cent on 1968.

Television advertising revenue went up last year by seventeen per cent to 641 million Marks. Radio advertising once again showed the greatest increase, rising by twenty-three per cent to 187 million Marks.

(Hannoversche Presse, 8 July 1970)

■ ECONOMIC COOPERATION

Development aid consultants boost Third World exports to this country

The Federal Republic is the world's top donor of development aid if its contribution are compared with gross national product and is in second place among industrialised nations, working on actual aid given, according to the Minister for Development Aid, Erhard Eppler. Our plan is for development loans with subsidised interest and attractive capital aid returns. Multilateral aid must, according to Herr Eppler, take precedence over bilateral aid. One interesting development aid project has been started by Jürgen Ritter, head of a planning group whose work is discussed in the following article.

"Field, forest and meadow policies in development aid are of no interest to me," claims Jürgen Ritter, head of the Ritter development planning group at Königstein in the Taunus region. "I am looking for key ideas, for which there are no prototypes."

Herr Ritter has a staff of thirty economists, engineers, salesmen, sociologists and town and country planners to help him plan development aid in his own original, distinctive and highly unusual way.

His speciality is to offer governments and industrialists a complete advice service in all matters concerning development policies. Ritter's team has already analysed individual investments worth two hundred million Marks and paved the way for these investments to come into operation.

He operates in many countries including India, Sierra Leone, and the Congo. Many governments in Third World countries have firm and binding contracts with Ritter's organisation. These allow them to use advice given by Ritter and his colleagues and adapt it to their own country's needs.

One of the most successful projects *undertaken* by the Ritter organisation is concealed beneath the code number Department 3, which has the simple, matter-of-fact designation "export promotion".

The history of this section of the Ritter set-up is this: in 1964 representatives of the Bonn government and the New Delhi government got together to discuss the worrying problem of India's chronic balance of payments deficit. At that time the annual deficit had risen to 700 million Marks.

The result of these top level discussions was unmistakeable and disappointing. They only underlined that India could not hope to improve its balance of payments in trade with the Federal Republic by increasing its exports of traditional goods such as jute, silk and tea.

The only possibility that seemed to come from these talks was that India might cut its losses by exporting technical items to this country.

In 1967 Ritter was given a contract by the Bonn government to do some reconnaisance work on this idea. Jürgen Ritter recalls: "We said at the time – if we make a good job of this one everyone will say how magnificent our organisation is and if we make a mess of it then at least people will be understanding; so we had nothing to lose."

Reconnoitring this unknown terrain brought the following initial report: India has a considerable amount of plant suitable for large-scale production of technical goods. This has grown up as a result of widespread domestic demand from a population of over five hundred million people

Production methods, quality and style were for the most part outmoded. In addition to this there was little knowledge in India of the demands of a highly sophisticated technical consumer like the Federal Republic.

A second team belonging to the Ritter organisation based in the Federal Republic came to the conclusion that certain branches of industry would, in the face of continually rising personnel costs, not be able in the long run to put articles on the Federal Republic market at competitive prices.

Their recommendation was that instead of continually drafting in more and more foreign workers to the costly Federal Republic factories it would be more sensible to transfer plant to where there were plenty of unemployed hands.

The solution that suggested itself to Ritter's team for solving both problems seemed simple enough. Their work really began when it came to putting it into operation, which is now their daily business.

Since nothing is so important as success when a new kind of project is being undertaken it is understandable that Jürgen Ritter talks of this first successful prototype venture with pride.

He said: "We have succeeded in convincing an industrialist that it would be advantageous for him and his company to give up his plant in this country and use his knowhow, his experience in modern production methods and efficient man-



agement at the factory of an Indian industrialist and to export the wares produced by this investment back to the Federal Republic. However, as Indian products do not have a particularly strong reputation among wholesalers, retailers and consumers in this country we have suggested that he should still market his produce under the old familiar name."

Tools, measuring equipment, surgical instruments and simple machine tool components are all part of a growing array of joint Federal Republic-Indian products on the market in this country.

Our bicycles are already largely made up of Indian component parts. In the past the bicycle industry in India produced massive quantities for the home market, but these could not be exported to the Federal Republic as such for reasons of quality and design.

Now, however, pedals, gears, chains and other parts produced in India to Federal Republic specifications have found a large market in this country and are bringing India much-needed foreign exchange.

Jürgen Ritter said: "India could easily become an extension of the Federal Republic workbench. Both countries would profit from this arrangement. This country could concentrate its labour force on producing highly refined articles and India would earn a reputation as a good industrial partner and gain valuable industrial experience which should mean that in fifteen years or so no world market need frighten Indian industry. The Japanese are pursuing a similar policy in India as well."

In the face of an exhausted labour market and overworked industrial capacity in this country the demand for cooperation between this country and India must increase. There are good reasons for this.

In the Federal Republic India is still thought to be a notoriously underdeveloped country. It has been to a large extent overlooked that in recent years India has developed its industry to such a degree that it is among the foremost Third World countries industrially speaking.

So great is the domestic consumer market in India that it consumes virtually the whole of industrial produce. For industrialists this is a satisfactory state of affairs. It needs a good deal of persuasion to lure them from these calm waters and encourage them to dabble in the European market. They are doing all right without putting their wares on a demanding and critical market.

The New Delhi government has introduced a number of measures to encourage Indian industrialists to broaden their outlook. But before much progress can be made Indian bureaucrats must shake off their passion for wallowing in columns of unnecessary figures and streamline their methods.

For industrialists in this country the decision to work in cooperation with India means a great deal of work.

Jürgen Ritter has a seven-man team at work in India and a six-man group in action in Königstein. They form a kind of industrial marriage bureau, uniting unmatched partners.

Industrialists in India must be encouraged to make their production methods more rational, and they must be given practical help to achieve this. They must make their way of thinking more "European." They must train skilled workers and specialists in the practices and methods of operating in the Federal Republic.

The standards common in this country, the quality of our products, our ideas on after-sales service and the like must all become familiar territory to workers in India.

Capital alone is insufficient to bring all this about – qualified and experienced people from this country must go to India and it is precisely in this respect that we are failing at this time of superboom.

Jürgen Ritter
(Photo: dpa)

In the face of all these difficulties the progress so far made is not discouraging. Five hundred firms in this country have been given advice by Ritter and his colleagues on the opportunities, albeit complicated opportunities, that a future in India offers.

Two hundred firms in India are ready for a link-up. Four cooperative Federal Republic-Indian ventures are under way.

In addition to this there are 320 export procedures in operation whereby technological products from India ranging in price per unit from 3,000 to one million Marks are starting on the difficult road from making the first favourable impression to the first satisfactory trial delivery and the following contract ensuring continued cooperation.

The scientific groundwork for this example of contemporary development aid has taken around three years. It is only for the past nine months that this work has paid off in terms of tangible export successes.

Demand from this country for Indian products has reached 45 million Marks-worth of goods. Supply from India has involved goods to the value of seventeen million Marks. Firm contracts for 7,500,000 Marks' worth of items have been placed.

These figures, however, only scratch the surface of what has been achieved by Jürgen Ritter and his team, the contacts that have been made between industrialists in this country and on the Indian continent. If our joint efforts continue to run smoothly then Ritter's work is over.

It does not take a prophet's vision to see that the successful example set by Ritter and his team in India will soon be followed elsewhere.

It has proved to be a glowing example of how development aid should be organised. Every organisation involved in attempts to improve exports from developing nations has been following Ritter's work very closely.

Ritter has solved one of the most serious problems in underdeveloped nations which has been holding up progress for so long – Third World countries, if they are to bridge the gap between themselves and industrialised nations, need far more currency exchange than can be *given* to them by the most generous-minded nation.

They must help themselves, but they cannot do so while they remain exporters only of cheap raw materials.

They have to forge links with the world market for technical and industrial products. Ritter's example has made it possible for them to do so.

His laconic comment was: "If this fails then with the best will in the world all efforts to achieve true development aid are doomed to failure." *Günther Mack*

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 26 July 1970)

Commission to protect Yugoslav migrant workers set up

A joint Federal Republic-Yugoslav commission is to be set up to protect the interests of Yugoslav *Gastarbeiter* (migrant workers) in this country.

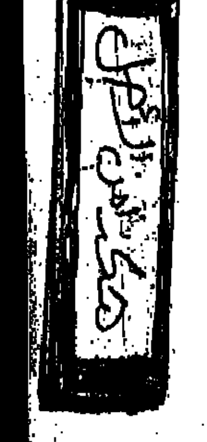
This idea was reached after consultations between the Confederation of Federal Republic Trades Unions (DGB) and its opposite number in Yugoslavia.

It is one outcome of the five day visit of DGB chairman Heinz Oskar Vetter to Belgrade.

Vetter said that the commission would be a permanently established body and regular conferences would be held to discuss problems arising from the employment of nearly 400,000 Yugoslav migrant workers in the Federal Republic.

Reporting his talks with President Tito, Vetter said that the Yugoslav head of State was most deeply concerned with the welfare of Yugoslav workers here. He had called for this country to make greater efforts to help give career training to workers in rural areas of Yugoslavia.

(Handelsblatt, 15 July 1970)



■ MOTORING

Convenient car phones catch on



The boss's secretary listens in as a call comes through on the car phone
(Photo: AEG-Telefunken)

The telephone is as much a part of everyday life as the motor car. For a number of years it has been possible to combine the two and telephone all over the world from the driver's seat of a car in motion.

Within the foreseeable future telephones *will* be as much part and parcel of a motor car as a TV set is of the living-room.

At present some 10,000 motorists in this country have car phones. Experts expect their number to mushroom within a matter of a few years.

The 10,000 mostly use their car phones for business calls. They know that in modern industrial society time is money and competitors will not be resting on their laurels.

Frequently enough snap decisions must be made. Car phones are accordingly used in the main by management, stock exchange brokers, estate agents, lawyers, architects, doctors and private eyes. Uu-to-the-minute journalists also stand to benefit from their use.

Stars of stage, screen and show business have come to realise the advantage of having a telephone at the ready while on the road. The advantages are self-evident for everyone beset by deadlines and frequently faced with the need to make alternative arrangements.

In a long-distance coach the writer recently noticed the courier booking meals for his holidaymakers at a hotel ninety miles ahead.

Car phones seem more than likely to become a standard fitting in long-distance coaches. Deutsche Bundesbahn, the German Federal Railways, have for some time provided telephone facilities in the secretaries' compartment of a number of expresses.

Compactly built, car telephones are small in size. In new Mercedes the phone even fits into the ashtray slot. Miniaturisation has gone to such lengths that the transistorised device can conveniently be incorporated in virtually any model.

In cars with a transmission tunnel the receiver rests on a hook on top of the tunnel. Special receivers enable phones to be built into any vehicle. They are powered by the standard car battery, energy requirements being little more than those of parking-lights.

Even if the driver forgets to switch the phone off he need hardly worry about his battery running down. Should the leads be switched by mistake the unit does not go up in smoke. It merely switches itself off.

All car phone connections are manual. The motorist can only dial or be reached via the exchange. Calls are handled by the post office's mobile service. Each exchange serves a certain region indicated on maps with which every subscriber is provided.

The channel numbers included indicate the frequency at which the respective exchange operates. All the motorist needs do is ascertain what frequency to use and set the dial of his phone accordingly.

On leaving one region and entering another calls must be ended, though, as conversations are not automatically transferred from one frequency to the next.

In order to avoid long waiting-periods subscribers are recommended to limit themselves to calls of six minutes but in practice the present 10,000 subscribers are sufficient to lead to delays.

To ease the burden a second network including a wider range of channels has been put at the mobile phone service's disposal, the present number of channels no longer being enough.

Calls can fade in hilly country, because of buildings, at the edge of forests and underneath bridges.

Subscribers can call all normal numbers at home and abroad. They can also be called themselves and under certain circumstances calls can be put through from one vehicle to another.

Passengers can listen in with the aid of a second receiver. Should the driver leave his vehicle a powerful bell calls him back when his telephone rings. If he has been away from the car for any length of time he can tell from a special attachment whether he has been called in the meantime.

Car telephones are far from being inexpensive. Domestic manufacturers prices hardly vary, Tekade of Nuremberg, for instance, retailing their model at 6,818 Marks exclusive of both tax, and assembly.

Installation costs an additional 335 Marks plus tax and the post offic's monthly rental is 65 Marks, plus the charges for calls, which are billed individually.

The financial blow is, however, softened by a leasing scheme for which most of the present 10,000 subscribers have opted. This system amounts to a rental charge for a certain period of time, after which the telephone becomes the user's property.

Over a period of sixty months, for instance, the user pays 197 Marks a month plus value-added tax. After five years the phone is his for the price of another monthly instalment. Instalments are fully tax-deductible.

The first through-dial units are due to be marketed by 1972 at the latest. They use a special rost rather than the conventional dial and it must be no easy business dialling with one hand (and motorists must keep one hand on the wheel).

Are car phones a road safety hazard? Apparently not. No difficulties are said so far to have arisen. Car phoning soon becomes as much a matter of course as using a standard telephone, it is claimed.

No one is going to phone while driving at ninety, say, in any case. Drivers usually pull in before making important calls that require them to concentrate to the full.

H. P. Tillenburg

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 22 July 1970)

More than a million new cars registered in six months

In the first six months of this year number of new car registrations at the Motor Vehicle Registration O in Flensburg reached a record level.

According to official figures now released 1,259.125 vehicles were registered during this period, an increase of 169,072 over the corresponding months of 1969, or 15.5 per cent.

At 1,045,608 the number of brand cars registered passed the million for the first time ever.

Motorcycles are evidently gaining popularity. The number newly reg. represented an increase of 73 per cent the figure for the first half of last year.

Increases were also registered in numbers of lorries (11.7 per cent), articulated vehicles (26.9 per cent), buses (9.2 per cent) and caravans (.. per cent) recorded for road tax pu...

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 July ...)

Bonn plans 'clean engine' project

Bonn's Ministry of the Interior has confirmed that the Federal government plans to follow in Washington's footsteps and commission research on development of a "clean" engine by the end of this year.

Herr Berg of the Ministry of the Interior, who accompanied Minister Genscher on his recent visit to the United States, responsible for environmental protection, announced tuht talks are to be conducted with the Ministry of Transport to d... which government department is to be entrusted with the task.

Bonn too is increasingly coming to the conclusion that car exhaust fumes have developed into one of the gravest man-made atmospheric hazards. In the United States prototype exhaust-free engines are to be developed by 1975. In the years following this deadline ... manufacturers are to develop appropriate vehicles to the point where they can run off the assembly-line in long runs.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 July 1970)

Driving under the influence of hash and LSD

People under the influence, whether it be of alcohol and classic stimulants or of marihuana, hashish or LSD, are unfit to be in charge of a motor vehicle.

With the increasing misuse of these drugs hash trippers can be expected to represent a growing road safety risk. It is immaterial whether or not the motorist is hooked on drugs or not. What matters is that a driver is under the influence.

Addicts, of course, suffer from the additional characteristics of addiction, which considerably increase the danger to life and limb. By and large their state is comparable with that of the drunk or chronic alcoholic.

Göttingen psychiatrist Professor Hanscarl Leuner recently dealt with the effects of hallucinogenic drugs on behaviour in traffic at a conference held by the Federal Republic Transport Medicine Association in Bad Oeynhausen.

Hallucinogenic drugs include the cannabis group (Indian hemp, marihuana and hashish) and the LSD group, the latter creating genuine hallucinations.

Under the influence of marihuana or hashish people's senses of space and time are principally affected and emotional responses boosted. People have fewer inhibitions but remain extremely passive.

Driving is experienced pretty much as a film sequence The individual feels he is standing still and the road coming at him. Everything happens automatically, dangers are not borne in mind, speed is no longer experienced.

Other vehicles, pedestrians and signals go unnoticed. The drug-taker fails to grasp distances. At night he is also extremely sensitive to light and liable to be blinded.

LSD also gives rise to hallucinations and illusions, Professor Leuner noted. Other vehicles and buildings appear to have faces. Insane feelings of being followed are experienced and the individual gains an ominous certainty of possessing superhuman qualities.

One feels capable of walking on the waves, of flying, walking through walls, being non-inflammable. Motorists under the influence of LSD and allied drugs feel able to drive through houses or closed level crossings.

These, Professor Leuner commented, are genuinely insane impressions indicative of bona fide psychosis. Their effect in road traffic is, of course, catastrophic.

Even though the danger of being expossed to danger on the roads at the hands of motorists under the influence of LSD is still fairly slight hashish already represents a grave traffic hazard.

What is more, a fair number of hash takers sooner or later graduate to more powerful drugs, primarily opiates.

Proof of being under the influence of hashish, which has so far been fairly difficult to establish, will in future be a far less difficult problem, Hamburg pharmacologist Professor Klaus Soehring having developed a new urine test to determine the fact.

Munich work physiologist Professor Wolf Müller-Limmroth also pointed out in Bad Oeynhausen that in reaction tests a mere half joint can lead to full-scale failure due to a general couldn't care less feeling.

What is more, in laboratory experiments with animals tetrahydrocannabinol in the brain has been found to bring about considerable changes in the serotonin content of certain sections of the brain.

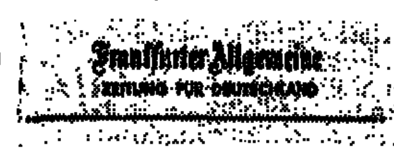
It can be concluded from these chemical changes that far-reaching failures of the central nervous system occur.

Werner Pfeiffer

(Kieler Nachrichten, 22 July 1970)

■ TRANSPORT

Electric fences will help to keep wild life off the roads



At a rough estimate 300,000 accidents a year are caused by animals straying on to the road. According to official statistics more than 2,000 people are injured or killed and 200,000 animals slain in the process.

There is, of course, an effective means of preventing wild animals from straying on to main roads. Fences along the roadside must be high enough to stop animals from jumping over the top of them and anchored into the ground so that animals cannot burrow underneath.

The only drawback ist the price. At between 5,000 and 10,000 Marks a kilometre it is hardly surprising that only 125 kilometres (eighty miles) bordering on autobahns have so far been lined with fences of this kind.

Protection must be provided at less expense, then, and there has been no shortage of experiments. Animal mirrors of tinfoil have been fixed to trees and fences. They were blithely ignored by the animals.

Aroma fences were also designed to keep animals at bay. Both they and acoustic devices proved insufficient. Then ADAC engineers (ADAC being the major motoring organisation in the Federal Republic) hit on the idea of keeping beasts at bay with the aid of electric fences.

The idea was based on similar fences used with success by dairy farmers. Swedish authorities have lined their autobahns with similar fences too and claim them to be successful.

On coming into contact with the fence animals sustain an electric shock that deters them from crossing the road. It nonetheless remains open to doubt whether the psychological deterrent is effective at all times.

Foresters, hunters and even behavioural scientists with the Max Planck Institute have accordingly been called on to aid the ADAC in the trials it is at present carrying out in a number of areas.

Final judgement cannot be passed until the results of the survey are available. This year wild animals are being catered for at ten points not by barbed wire and palings but by electric shocks.

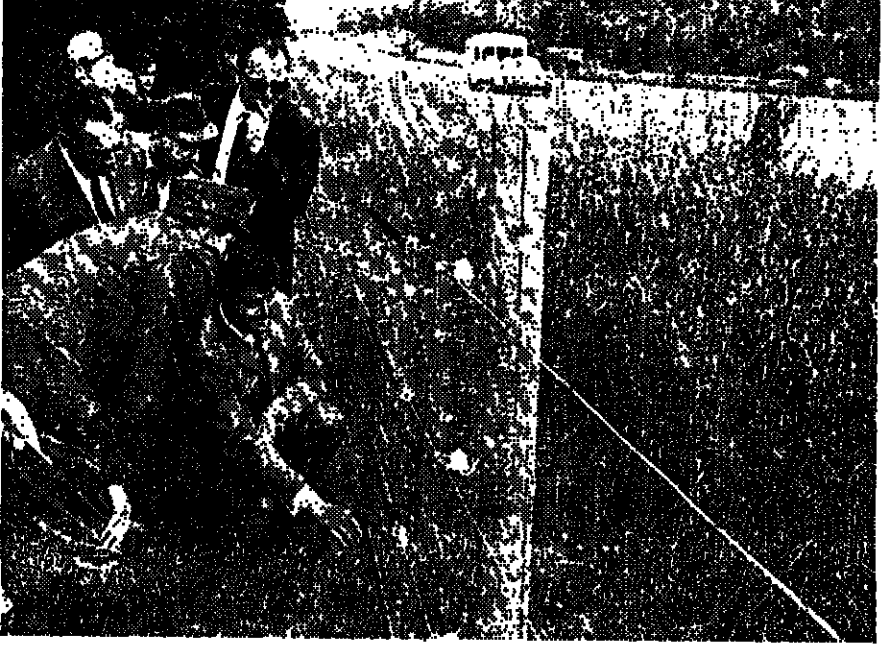
One of the test sections is on the Frankfurt-Cologne autobahn, shortly beyond Medenbach service station. Power for the high-tension shocks is provided by dry battery. Tension is between 3,000 and 5,000 volts.

This is enough to penetrate the animal's fur, which functions as an insulator, but too little to seriously hurt either Man or beast, as was recently demonstrated to members of the press.

If the experiment proves successful ADAC plans to call on the Transport Ministry to erect electric fences along all main roads where animals can cross and lead to accidents. They do, when all is said and done, cost no more than half the price of erecting standard fences.

A few technical hitches remain, though. Wires must not touch the ground and the entire installation requires a certain amount of servicing. Batteries must be replaced and grass kept short. No estimate of running-costs has so far been made available.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, für Deutschland, 23 July 1970)



ADAC engineers examine one of ten sections of electric fence undergoing trials
(Photo: dpa)

Bundesbahn axes six regions, cuts costs

In the wake of administrative reforms the Augsburg, Regensburg, Kassel, Mainz, Wuppertal and Münster Bundesbahn regions are to disappear, leaving ten regions fully able to cope with all situations likely to arise, according to Transport Minister Georg Leber.

The reorganisation will cost an estimated 75 million Marks but save roughly 115 million Marks per year.

(Handelsbaltt, 24 July 1970)

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

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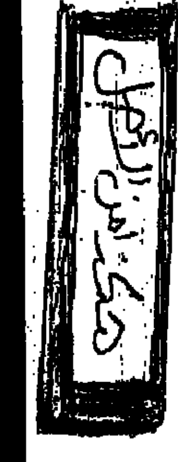
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■ HOLIDAYS

Bad Tölz – sun and surf in an Alpine spa



Breakers roll in Bad Tölz

(Photo: Hampe/Städt. Verkehrsverein Bad Tölz)

"We have shipped the sea across the Alps," the advertisements proclaim. "It is 110 feet long, four foot six deep and the waves roll down it ten minutes every half-hour."

Sea without sun is not the real McCoy, so the adverts modesly continue by noting that the sun too has been shipped over the *Alps* – *"We have outwitted the sun."*

"It is round and as small as a soup plate or four-square and the size of a hand towel and can shine on fourteen people at once."

Who would have thought that the staid image of spas could have changed so much! Music is taped underwater and instead of a Palm Court violinist a coloured barman from Kenya sells grilled Bavarian sausages at the Polynesian Bar by the sea.

The scene of all this action is Bad Tölz, pop. 13,000, hard by Karwendel mountain but otherwise known mainly as a peaceful, quiet spa with springs containing iodine.

To judge by a large photograph in the spa director's secretary's office the spa must still be rather proud of the visit paid to the pump room in 1930 by Reich President von Hindenburg.

But "nowadays people have a different approach to spa holidays," the powers that be in Bad Tölz have rightly recognised and Alpamare, Alps by the Sea, is the result.

Alpamare is the name of the new Upper Bavarian leisure centre, the advertising for which alone will hit the headlines. The spa holding company, 26 per cent of the share capital of which is municipally-owned, noted that the number of visitors was on the decline, devoted some thought to what holidaymakers of the future will expect of a resort and invested three million Marks in new facilities.

In the past the generally-held view in the spa was that movement was dangerous to life and limb, a smile permitted but a laugh degrading, to quote the old saw. Modern mothers deposit their children in the kindergarten and spend their time under ultra-violet light until they are as brown as berries and as sun-tanned as if they had spent a month on the North Sea holiday island of Sylt.

After this they can let themselves be driven against the latex-foam padded sides of the open-air baths by the waves churned up by turbines powered by two thirty-horse-power engines.

Or they can listen to underwater music indoors in the iodine thermal baths, where the water is a steady thirty degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit).

"Indoor baths cost two million Marks to build. Add another million and you can do something reasonable," says Max Anton Hoefter junior, board chairman and managing director of the spa holding company.

For Hoefter, a widely-travelled man, something reasonable means what will keep both modern people and his concern going strong.

A laugh is welcomed, a smile permitted and in Alpamare, Bad Tölz, movement is no longer considered to be dangerous to life and limb.

As opening day approachs an open-air dance floor, a camp fire, open-air chess, a bowling green, Russian bowls and a gymnastics circuit are being laid on. And this is far from being all.

In Bad Tölz, thirty miles south of Munich, life is no longer so Bavarian, let alone spa-like, although traditional spa facilities are being maintained.

Bad Tölz boasts a Pacific Beach (the open-air baths with its mechanical waves), a Polynesian Bar and a Sahara Room, which turns out to be a plastic tent held up by the pressure of iodised air and containing a floor the colour of yellow sand and ultra-violet sun lamps.

Alpamare welcomed its first visitors some time before everything was ready and the opening ceremony was held late in July.

The new facilities took ten months to build, incidentally, and the opening ceremony was enlivened by the music of a Bavarian brass band and a Caribbean steel band.

Having spared no expense to ship the sea and the sun to Bad tölz the organisers of the opening ceremony felt that certain other requisites were a must. Since there are no seagulls in Uppor Bavaria five were shipped from Hamburg and released on the day to fly over Bad Tölz, the first surfing centre in the Alps.

Walter Kuppel

(CHRIST UND WELT, 17 July 1970)

Pubs for export are 'in'

The windows display the British coat of arms in an expensive opaque design. The bar counter takes up half the pub. Patrons sit at it on comfortably upholstered stools.

Food is served in a row of niches set into the wall. The seats are hardish benches upholstered in the same dark green leather and brass pins as the bar stools. Or is it leather?

The narrow tables with ornately turned legs each have a couple of these high-backed benches that separate the niches.

A green waistcoated waiter with a coat of arms embroidered on his breast pocket materialises with the menu, which goes by the name of the "racing card."

The various dishes are listed in two languages, English and the local patois, which happens to be German. Patrons order food and drink "available between and during the races."

They are at liberty to dream of races long since forgotten and to imagine themselves back in the nineteenth century, or even earlier, to judge by some of the decor.

The entire place is panelled dark brown in magnificent old wood. Or is it wood? The blue and yellow, flower-pattern carpet is the kind that makes passengers on British liners feel they have their feet on terra firma.

The overall impression is one in which the Englishman has felt at home for generations. "It's so English," they declare. And that, of course, is a far cry from what Germans means when they talk of something being typically German.

An atmosphere as English as this is provided somewhere in virtually any large town in this country.

The juke box plays subdued imitations of old-time music. Little anachronisms such as this are needed to make the whole atmosphere seem realistic. After all, time has not stood still and pubs dating from Queen Victoria's days do boast one or two new fittings.

Old etchings line the walls. Are they really old? Not to mention a glass painting of Nelson on the Nile designed to illustrate the era in which it is all supposed to be happening.

Underneath the Union Jack patrons feel themselves and their slight feeling of snobbery to be in good and safe hands. Not openly displayed but everywhere apparent, the Union Jack is the warming piece of cloth that flies over the seven seas, as Joseph Conrad put it.

It is all so *gemütlich*, a German would say, meaning "snug" or something of the sort. The Germans have a word for it but to resort to German would be to spoil the whole atmosphere.

Pubs for export have been set up in this country, in Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Bahamas, the Virgin Islands and Karachi.

They are available in three basic designs, Tudor, Victorian and Red Lion, so called after the famous Mayfair restaurant. Everywhere the same game is played, that of living in an age when all was well and subsequent events had yet to happen.

In this country the game is mainly played by young people who would like to be different from the run of the mill of young people who would like to be different. Many of them wear special gear – tweed jackets, woollen socks and check or maroon waistcoats with gleaming buttons.

They reach for the English papers clipped into brass holders. They may be today's papers but you do not have to read them, when all is said and done.

You can glance at them and reach for your beer, thoughtfully fingering the beginnings of a handlebar moustache.

The whole atmosphere is supplied, apart from the patron's gear, by a pub factory, Ayala Designs Ltd of Stowmarket, East Anglia.

The pub is delivered complete with wood panels in toughened polyester, fibreglass or plastic bar counters, Nelson and hunting prints, red velours, oak furniture, posters, Old Uncle Tom Cobley and all. Factory-fresh for that good-old-days feeling.

Ruth Herrmann

(DIE ZEIT, 17 July 1970)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Offenbach sex fair

A sex fair, the first of its kind in t[…] country, is to be held in Offen[…] from 20 to 24 August. On 1,600 sq[…] yards of floor space forty publishers […] mail-order firms will be exhibiting […] books and "hygienic" articles.

Offenbach city council, the orga[…] add, has stipulated only that visitors […] be over the age of eighteen.

Intima 70 will perform a [..] informational function, the organ[…] feel, the market being rendered [..] by a variety of swindlers and confi[…] tricksters.

It will not be a porno fair on D[…] lines, though topless hostesses will […] for visitors. Mannequins will also di[…] sexy underwear, leather and outer[…] above the belt.

In order to give the working ma[…] opportunity of informing himself th[…] will remain open until nine at night.

(DIE WELT, 21 July 19[…])

Free rides

Complimentary season tickets are a[…] able on request for all schoolchil[…] in North Rhine-Westphalia. Twenty th[…] sand applications have so far been m[…] to the schools department in Düssel[…]

At the beginning of the new sc[…] year in September they will not only […] presented with season tickets but […] have bus, tram and train fares to a[…] from school backdated to 1 January.

The sole condition is that they go m[…] than a mile and a half to school or ha[…] dangerous route to travel.

(Hamburger Abendblatt, 18 July 19[…])

Car care

People in this country love their ca[…] more than they do themselve[…] Wickert, the Tübingen market researche[…] conclude from the results of a surv[…] indicating that next to no one bothers t[…] go for a medical check-up at regula[…] intervals whereas an overwhelming major[…] ity in comparison have their cars serviced […] regardless whether or not they are in […] urgent need of repair.

Only 24 per cent of men and 23 per […] cent of women reckoned to have medical […] checks at regular intervals, as advocated […] by doctors, whereas 68 per cent of men […] and 77 per cent of women turn in their […] car every three or six thousand miles.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 22 July 197[…])

Dozy doe

Sissy, a doe, has for some years now […] been giving her fawns to human […] foster-parents. The deer who lives in the […] forests at Holzleiten in Pfarrkirchen, […] Bavaria has thus spared herself the bother […] of raising and looking after her little ones.

Every summer she takes her fawns t[…] the human foster-parents, comes back […] every now and again to check their […] progress and then in the autumn, when […] they are big enough she reclaims them.

Several years ago, Sissy, who w[…] deserted by her parents was reared by a […] family in Holzleiten. When she was old […] enough to look after herself she returned […] to the forests, but a year later she […] returned to her foster-parents a proud […] mother of two.

Since then she has brought her family […] back to the house every year and suckled […] them there until they were old enough to […] take off on their own.

This year again there are two of Sissy's […] Bambis growing up on a soft settee in […] Holzleiten, Bavaria.

(Hannoversche Presse, 15 July 1970)

■ SPORT

Records should fall like ninepins at 1972 Munich Olympics

After all the preparations made by the world's sporting elite in twenty-one Olympic disciplines world records can be expected to fall like ninepins in 1972.

Munich was given a foretaste of what to expect at the Hanns Braun international athletics meeting held in the Dante stadium, barely a kilometre from what will soon be the finished Olympic stadium.

At the meeting graceful Chi Cheng of Nationalist China ran the women's 200 metres and 100-metre hurdles in 22.4 and 12.8 seconds respectively to set up two noteworthy new world records.

Her performance was worthy of special note on two counts: the records were notched up on a Recortan track, the same material as is to be used for the Olympic running track, and the 200 metres was a tenth of a second faster than the record set up by Irena Szewinska-Kirszenstein of Poland in Mexico City two years ago.

Many pundits felt at the time that the records set up at an altitude of 7,500 feet might well not be bettered at Munich, certainly as far as distances of up to 800 metres are concerned.

Yet Chi Cheng, who equalled Wyomia Tyus' world record time of eleven seconds over 100 metres in Vienna, is only one of many examples indicating that athletics records stand to be bettered in Munich provided only that the weather remains reasonable between 31 August and 9 September next year but one.

It is doubtful whether Chi Cheng, who is already 26, will crown her career with an Olympic gold medal. The youngsters are coming to the fore, as any number of first-rate performances this summer show.

Women swimmers at the Commonwealth Games in Edinburgh are a case in point. A solitary world record may well survive both Munich and Montreal in 1976: Bob Beamon's staggering 28 foot two and a half in the long-jump.

In two years from now false starts will no longer be a subject of controversy. Electronic starting equipment has already proved a complete success.

Javelin, discus and hammer distances will be measured by Reg Elta 14, an electronic device that measures and records results to the millimetre and indicates distances within thirty seconds of the throw.

The sports committee chaired by Bernhard Baier of Hanover has at a number of sessions already paved the way for ideal technical conditions in all Olympic disciplines.

There are also good prospects of a 400-metre speed-skating rink being built on the Olympic site. Bavarian Minister of Education and Public Worship Ludwig Huber has already announced his approval of a scheme to include a speed rink among the facilities of the future university physical education department.

Provided the city of Munich and the Federal government also give their approval a system of pipes will be laid a few inches below the surface of a section of the basketball and volleyball pitch.

Munich would then boast the second speed-skating rink in the country after Inzell. Holland already has five such 400-metre rinks. The city council sports sub-committee is shortly to vote on the Christian Social Union's emergency resolution on the subject.

In view of steadily better performances (to which sports medics have made a fair contribution) the world's sporting elite can be expected, it can already confidently be predicted, to improve on the high standards set up in Rome, Tokyo and Mexico in the 21 disciplines recognised by the International Olympic Committee.

For the city of Munich it is virtually more important to decide on future planning than to worry now about what is likely to happen during the sixteen days of the Olympics.

When the Games are over the compact sporting complex, more comprehensive than any of its predecessors, must be used for more than the occasional football international and boxing or swimming competition, crowned by the odd German championships.

Werner Göhner, manager of the holding company, is already contacting national and international sporting bodies with this problem in mind. If all goes well a large-scale press sports festival will be held in the sport in spring 1972.

Meanwhile, back among Olympic preparations the press centre for 4,000 journalists is still presenting problems.

The ideal combinations of sport and housing, something every Olympic city so far has failed to achieve, was to have been the major advantage of Munich. Yet the Olympic village project, which a year ago was made out at press conferences abroad to the be-all and end-all of Olympic accommodation, threatens to shrink in size.

The general secretary and executive of the organisation committee would do well to devote immediate attention to the subject. Even with a flood of new records a failure here would be irreparable.

Ludwig Koppenwallner

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 23 July 1970)

SPORTS ROUNDUP

Olympic tour

Eight press conferences, interviews with nineteen TV companies, 31 radio stations and 27 newspapers are the outcome, in publicity terms, of Olympic organisation committee president Willi Daume's round-the-world trip.

In eighteen days the Olympic delegation he headed covered 25,000 miles or so, calling at New York, Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Bangkok, New Delhi and Seoul.

School subject

Roughly 150,000 Munich schoolchildren will have to grapple not only with maths and Latin over the next two years but, starting this autumn, also with the Olympics.

From their seventh school year on German lessons will include major events in Olympic and sporting history and English, French, Spanish, Italian and Russian lessons will include special details of preparations for the Games and their organisation.

Police swot

Munich police are making preparations for the 1972 Olympics. Starting this autumn the city's 3,500-odd police officers are to be put in trim for the Games in courses at the further education centre.

They are to learn English, French, Italian and Slavonic languages in weekly seminars for groups of 45 men. During the Games the police are to be trained provide any Olympic information visitors may require in a language they understand.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 July 1970)

Military riding's Bernd Messmann

Twenty-year-old Bernd Messmann is this country's new champion in military riding. His success is partly due to the fact that his father is comfortably enough off to be able to afford a private stable in Sennestadt.

Bielefeld leather manufacturer Ludwig Messmann came to love horse-riding after taking up equestrianism for health reasons. He is one of the few patrons of military riding in this country.

Messmann senior comments that military horses do not pay their way. This laconic statement both underlines his own enthusiasm and underscores the sad state the discipline is in.

Son Bernd is unquestionably a promising rider. On national service until October, after which he plans to read economics at university, Bernd Messmann has borne out the talent that won him a bronze medal last season in the European championships, held at Haras-du-Pin.

Fired by his father's enthusiasm, he declares that "I wouldn't think of going in for show-jumping."

Bernd Messmann won his first Stubbendorff award at the age of sixteen and rode his fourth S-class military at the Luhmühlen championships, will definitely be taking part in the world championships, to be held in Punchestown, Ireland, from 11 to 14 September.

"I can't see myself winning a medal," he says, "but it is all experience."

His superior officers in the Bundeswehr have proved well-disposed towards his sporting ambitions. "Since April I have been able to train daily with my horses."

First thing in the morning and in the afternoon he exercises the eight horses in his father's stables. "I spend four to five hours, sometimes seven, on horseback."

Count Landsberg-Velen, president of the Federal Republic Riding Association, noted at the Luhmühlen championships that "We must impress on our military riders that they are giving away valuable points in the dressage.

"Dressage used to be our strong point. We may not have done too well in the cross-country but we already had the points gained in the dressage."

This does not apply to Bernd Messmann, who clearly won the dressage on his mare Windspiel.

Bernd Messmann, winner of the Luhmühlen championships (Photo: Nordbild)

Yet despite shortcomings in the dressage this country's riders have not, Landsberg feels, declined in standard. "The others have made progress," he maintained, adding how delighted he was by the interest shown at Luhmühlen in the Stubbendorff test and pre-military competitions.

1970 is a year in which 1972 Olympic possibles will be sifted. Count Landsberg called this a matter of management – matching horse and rider.

Joachim Mielinski

(DIE WELT, 22 July 1970)



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